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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II, NO. 221. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Address	Tons.
Sept. 5th ..	Simla	6000	— —	—
26th ..	Morea	11000	— —	—
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	— —	—
10th ..	Malola	12500	— —	—
17th ..	Caledonia	6000	— —	—
24th ..	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ..	India	6000	— —	—
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th ..	Arabia	8000	— —	—
21st ..	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
28th ..	Egypt	8000	— —	—
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	13500
12th ..	Persia	8000	— —	—
19th ..	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ..	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	—	—

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	24th Sept.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5148	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	18th ..	30th ..

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
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Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers, thus ensuring the best of material, from first sources—

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Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about:	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&O	8250	3rd Feb.	— —
City of Glasgow A&O	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&O	7474	3rd March.	— —
City of Paris A&O	9239	15th ..	17th March
City of Lahore A&O	6947	24th	— —
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	— —	29th March
City of Manchester A&O	5551	31st March.	— —
City of Nagpur A&O	7500	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&C	..	21st ..	— —
City of Benares A&C	6984	— —	27th ..
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th ..
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	— —

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	841	432	649
London via Marseilles	658	1,091	489	899
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	757

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Gate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd

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BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,

OR BALTIMORE.

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TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,

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BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Umsinga"	4,500,	10th October 1914

Fitted with electric lights and fans.
Fare to Weymouth, Rs. 350/- only.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to:—

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Bombay.

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LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltia"

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LHASA, 2184 Fri. 18th Sept. *6 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185 Mon. 21st Sept. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERA.

(Weekly.)

T. S. "Lhasa," 2184 tons, on Friday 18th September (Passengers only) connecting at Karachi with S. S. "Dwarka" for Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A steamer to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

17th September, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D., R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st .. ..
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ..
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st .. ..

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchel	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th .. ..
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ..
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ..
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R. N. R.	15th April ..
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ..
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May ..
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ..

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARE.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	448	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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83, Medow Street,
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Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,60,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

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NOTE—A special discount of **20** per cent will be allowed to all proceeding on active service.

In the days of Joshua there was no need for watches for he controlled the Time-Giving Planets, but to-day, in time of War, Officers and men have to depend on watches for accurate time.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of War, for the past half century nearly, and it is back to **The Afghan War** that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of **The Campaign Pocket Watch.** A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is Nickel Rs. **25**; Silver Crystal face Rs. **35**; Hunting or Half-hunting Rs. **45**. Gold Rs. **200**, Half hunting Rs. **225**; Hunting Rs. **235**.

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy timekeeper for Officers of all grades when on active service is **The Military Model Wrist Watch.** Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the **Fancy Wristlet Watches** which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but **The Military Model** is **THE WATCH** for **WAR** use being **DURABLE** and **ACCURATE** under extreme climatic conditions.

Nickel Rs. **32**, Silver Rs. **37-8**, Gold Rs. **160.**

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

May be termed an open watch. It looks neat, light and attractive; sits close on the wrist and is the watch **par excellence** of its kind on the point of quality.

Nickel Rs. **32**, Silver Rs. **37-8**, Gold Rs. **160.**

THE IMPERMEABLE WATCH.

Gives you protection from rain, dust, perspiration because it has a screw out movement. Obviates risk of every kind.

Silver Rs. **40**, Gold Rs. **125.**

THE WALTHAM WRIST WATCH.

The enviable record attained by the Waltham Watch Company is an absolute guarantee against any defect of material or construction.

Silveroid Rs. **40**, Silver Rs. **47-8**, Rolled-Gold Rs. **60.**

For any of the abovementioned watches fitted with luminous figures and hands Rs. **10** extra.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & OONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	..	19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Lisoyang	Osaka
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Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 3.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,975
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

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"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to— The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 839

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO Ltd, Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc, Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

MASTER-KEY sets of 6 Padlocks 2 in. with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock, and 2 master-keys to fit all 6. Rs. 17 per set; similar sets 2½in., Rs. 22 per set. We also make to order Brass and Galvd. master-key sets of any number of Padlocks.

R. H. PATUCK & Co.,
14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED.—FURNITURE etc., purchased wholesale or retail for reasonable prices. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3736

ST: JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.—Wanted a Temporary PROFESSOR of Botany for remainder of session. Salary to an M.Sc. Rs. 150, or in case of high qualifications or experience up to Rs. 175, p.m. Apply to Principal. 3817

WANTED a trained nurse for Dufferin Hospital, Bareilly. Pay Rs. 75, rising by biennial increments of Rs. 5, to Rs. 90, with free quarters.

Apply with copies of testimonials to CIVIL SURGEON, Bareilly. 2532

WANTED—European (pucca) for Gunner work on Wharf at Abadan, Persian Gulf. Engagement for one year to start, and prospect of permanency if suitable.

A man with experience is required.

For further particulars apply at once to MESSRS. SHAW, WALLACE, AND Co., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3847

WANTED a Naib Diwan, pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 300, according to qualifications, for the Narsingarh State in Central India. Persons thoroughly competent in the Judicial, Revenue and Settlement branches of administration and well versed in English, Hindi and Urdu, should apply with copies of testimonials stating age, caste and other qualifications, to the DIWAN, Narsingarh State, Central India. 2515

WANTED immediately one B. A. WOMAN ASSISTANT TEACHER, whose mother-tongue is Marathi, for the NEW GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, Amraoti (Berar). Apply stating age, nationality, caste, experience etc., and ALSO SALARY REQUIRED, to.

The INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS,
Nagpur Circle,
Nagpur, C. Ps. 3814

LADY TEACHERS WANTED for G. I. P. Railway Schools at Jhansi, Bhusawal, Igatpuri, Lonavla and Sholapur, viz., one Head Mistress and two Kindergarten Teachers at maximum of Rs. 100 and 5 Assistant Mistresses at maximum of Rs. 70 with free quarters, or 10 per cent. allowance in lieu in all cases. Government certificate as trained teacher essential. Apply with copies of certificates, full particulars of qualifications and religious denomination, and, if residing at a distance from the G. I. P. Railway, references as to character, to THE SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay. 2540

WANTED tenders for the supply of the best Indian Inks (Blue-black and Red) fluid and powder, to the Stationery Department of the Indore State; the approximate quantity for a year is as noted below:—

Blue-black Ink, bottles, fluid	2,400
Red Ink, bottlees, fluid ...	600
Blue-black Ink, powder, Packets yielding one bottle of Ink	400 dozen.
Red Ink packets	350 ,,

Sealed tenders quoting prices and accompanied by samples of the Inks, should reach the undersigned on or before the 5th of November 1914.

GENERAL MINISTER,
Indore State.

Indore, 4th September 1914. 2516

WANTED.

WANTED—TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for MORVI STATE HOSPITAL. Pay Rs. 35 p. m. Apply with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morvi. 3829

WANTED—BOARD and RESIDENCE by young Englishman in private European family—vicinity Apollo Bunder or Colaba. Reclamation preferred. Apply to Box No. 544 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a Second Chemical Laboratory Assistant on Rs. 125-5-175, and a Bacteriological Assistant on Rs. 100-5-150. Apply stating qualifications to the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Bengal, Dacca, before the 1st October. 2520

WANTED from October 3rd, a Science Master for the Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow, a Trained graduate preferred.

Salary Rs. 75-5-100.—Apply PRINCIPAL Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow. 2519

WANTED—The definition of the Mukut of Raghuvamsi Kings, based on ancient Sanskirt texts. The book quoted as authority will have to be produced, if unpublished. Prize to the first man furnishing the required information, Rs. 200 (two hundred). Write not later than 25th September to RAMBHADRA OJHA, Alwar. 2522

WANTED—A Graduate for the Darbar High School. Jodhpur, to teach English, History and Geography to the Matriculation Classes, Pay Rs 60-5-80.—Apply at once, with testimonials, to The SUPERINTENDENT, Education, Jodhpur. 2518

WANTED from October 16th 1914, a 1st Assistant Master for the Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow.

Salary Rs. 125-5-150. Applications will only be considered from trained graduates with experience of Boarding House supervision.—Apply PRINCIPAL, Colvin School, Lucknow. 2521

WANTED—Tenders for the supply of CLOTHING, etc., for the Travancore Police Department. For particulars apply to this office.

T. ESAKKIMUTHU CHETTIAR,
Acting Manager,

Office of the Commr. of Police, Trivandrum, 22nd August, 1914. 2523

WANTED—A Professor of History and Economics, in the Provincial Educational Service on Rs. 200 per mensem, for Muir Central College, Allahabad. Applications stating qualifications date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces, and nationality with copies of testimonials (not to be returned) should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before the 20th September 1914. 2531

FOUR Sub-Assistant Surgeons are required for the independent medical charge of four parties employed on the Indo-Burma Connection Railway Survey, for about six months from 1st November 1914.

Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per mensem, with double the ordinary (Civil Service Regulations) Indian Travelling Allowances in camp.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to—

G. RICHARDS, M. INST, C.E.
Engineer-in-Chief,
Indo-Burma Connection Railway, Survey
Grand Hotel, Simla.
9th September 1914. 2534

WANTED a European as Inspector of Police for the Syhet Armed Police Reserve. Initial salary Rs. 150 rising in 3 grades to Rs. 250 a month and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 a month. House provided free.

Only British Non-Commissioned Officers with exemprary discharge papers need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 15th October. Preference will be given to a married man.

C. H. CRAVEN,
For Inspector-General of Police, Assam. 2517

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE: A quite new REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER No. 10. Please apply to Box No. 869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3820

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs 300, no offers. Apply "B. C.," c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburrettor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE. High class teakwood furniture for Bedroom, Diningroom and Hall in excellent condition and being sold as an appreciable reduction in price as owner is giving up his flat. Detailed List and full particulars will be furnished on applications to Box No. 543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2530

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE— REMINGTON TYPEWRITER No. 10, almost quite new in perfect working order. Write for particulars to A. K. PEERMAHOMED, 35-37 Nishanpada Road, Post No. 9, Bombay. 3843

FOR SALE—GOOD BARGAINS—Brand new standard writer, latest Fox Typewriters No. 24, with accessories etc., at a very reasonable price.

One Hammond typewriter No. 12 in best order, a new brand machine used only for about six months. Apply to P. O. Box No. 324, Bombay. 3848

FOR SALE—One four-seated SUN BEAM MOTOR CAR 4-Cyl. Complete with Electric Lights, self starter new taximeter, spare wheel, new tubes and tyres etc., now running as a taxi.

One five-seated DECANVILLE twin-cyl. thoroughly overhauled lately, quite good a new. New hood, tools, etc. Both the cars are in sound condition. Trials to bona-fide purchasers. Apply B. F. MEHTA, opp. Grant Road Station. 3825

TO BE LET

TO LET—At Hill Road, Bandra, from 1st October the WELL-KNOWN BUNGALOW "GORADA", large compound, suitable for two families. Apply to P. H. DAWUR,, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. 3822

NOTICES

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

DURGA PUJAH HOLIDAYS 1914.

REDUCED RETURN FARES.

DURING the period 19th to 29th September, 1914, both days inclusive. Return Tickets will be issued as under:—

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.

For any distance over 100 miles each way—At single fares.

For distance, 100 miles or under each way—On payment of single fare as for 101 miles, if less than ordinary return fare.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

For any distance over 100 miles each way—At two-third class single fares.

For distances 100 miles or les each way—On payment of fare as for 101 miles, if less than ordinary return fare.

These Concession Tickets will be available for 45 days from the date of issue, subject to the proviso that all such tickets will cease to be valid after midnight of Monday, the 9th November, 1914, whether the 45 days have elapsed or not.

The outward journey after commencement must be completed in all cases within the same limit of time as that allowed for ordinary single journey tickets, viz, 1 day being allowed for break of journey for every 100 miles or part of 100 miles, but no break of journey will be allowed at a station short of 100 miles from the point where the journey was commenced.

This concession will not be allowed in addition to or along with any other concession, and is subject to the condition that the North Western Railway will not be responsible for any loss, or damage to the luggage of persons travelling under it.

Concessions as above will be available in through booking from any station on foreign Railways.

The following are the most convenient through trains to the Punjab from Bombay:—

Via B. B. & C. I. Ry.				Via G. I. P. Ry			
Colaba	.. Dep.	21- 0		Victoria Terms.	Dep.	17- 0	
Surat ..	.. ,,	1-50		Itarsi ..	.. ,,	6-13	
Baroda.	.. ,,	4-35		Jhansi ..	.. ,,	13-30	
Nagda .	.. ,,	10-50		Gwalior	.. ,,	15-15	
Muttra .	.. ,,	20-47		Agra Cantt	.. ,,	17-50	
Delhi ..	.. ,,	0-22		Delhi	.. ,,	21-30	
Bhatinda	.. ,,	5-57		Meerut Cantt.	.. ,,	23-10	
FerozepurCantt	,,	7-26		Saharanpur	,,	1-24	
Lahore .	.. Arr.	9- 7		Ambala Cantt.	,,	3- 0	
			(Change.)				
do. ..	.. Dep.	9-33		Ludhiana	.. ,,	5-18	
Wazirabad	.. ,,	11-25		Jullundur Cant.	,,	6-24	
Jhelum	.. ,,	12-55		.....			
Rawalpindi	.. ,,	18- 6		Amritsar	.. ,,	8- 2	
Campbellpur	.. ,,	18- 2		Lahore.	.. ,,	9-33	
Nowshera	.. ,,	19-20		Rawalpindi	.. ,,	16- 5	
Peshawar Cantt.	Arr.	20-13		Peshawar Cant.	Arr.	20-13	

H. A. CAMERON, Major R. E.,
Offg. Traffic Manager, N. W. Ry.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Lahore, dated the 8th September, 1914.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANECK RUSTOMJI SETTNA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client the property described in the Schedule here underwritten.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed with reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement and building standing thereon situate lying and being at Nanabhai Lane within the Fort of Bombay in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 257 Square Yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 171, New No. 5024, Old Survey No. 1133 and New Survey No. 9396 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1389 and Street Nos. 6-8 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and South by the Nanabhai Lane aforesaid, on or towards the North by the open Chowk and on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Jamshedji Framji Kathoke, and which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1914.

DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
3850 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

THE last date of entry for the DECEMBER THEORY EXAMINATION is THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1914.

EDGAR FAULKNER, MUS. D.,
Local Secretary.
The Anchorage. 3845

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of NAGINDAS KASHIDAS late of Bombay Visha Porwad Bania Hindu Inhabitant merchant ..... Deceased.

MANEKLAL HARGOWANDAS, CHUNILAL DAYABHAI GANDHI, and ACHRATLAL BALGOWANDAS all Bania Hindus the first named being an Inhabitant of Surat now temporarily residing at Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay and the two last named being Inhabitants of Bombay residing at Kandawady, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, the executors named in the last will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 5th day of September 1914.

Messrs. MALVI HIRALAL MODY AND RANCHODDAS,
3846 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of CHAGANLAL MAGONLAL of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a jeweller ..... Deceased.

1. BAI KASHIBAI widow of CHHAGANLAL MAGANLAL deceased. (2) CHUNILAL KHUBCHAND, (3) TRIBHOWANDAS POONJACHAND, and (4) VIDYASHANKER KURNASHANKER all of Patan Gujarat but now in Bombay Hindu Inhabitants temporarily residing at Mumbadevi out of Fort the executrix and the executors according to the tenor of the last will and testament of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 8th day of September 1914.

Messrs. SURAJMAL AND CO.,
3844 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, AMRAOTI BERAR.

A GRADUATE M.A., of Edinburgh University has recently been appointed as Head Mistress and provision is made for teaching Drawing and Music in addition to the ordinary subjects for the Matriculation Examination.

A Hostel is provided for a limited number of pupils.

Applications for admission to be addressed to the Head Mistress—Government High School for Girls, Amraoti, Berar.

G. M. BROUGHTON,
Inspectress of Schools,
3815 Nagpur Circle.

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED tenders are invited for completing the remaining portion of the ZHAR CUTTING on CHALALA DHARI RAILWAY AMRELI DISTRICT. The quantity of material to be excavated is about 20,00,000 cft.

Tenders will be received upto the 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Conditions of contract &c. can be seen in the office of the undersigned during office hours.

Form of tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 2.

E. WALROND BRYANT,
Engineer-in-Chief,
for Railways and Communications.
Baroda, 11th September, 1914. 3816.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

58, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

Messrs. MEHTA & CO., auctioneers, beg to inform the public that they will on and from the 29th instant sell Horses, Carriages, Motorcars, Bicycles, at Rampart Row (near the Church and behind the Royal Museum) near the offices of Messrs. VOLKART BROS. ON EVERY TUESDAY, at 2-30 p.m. S. T.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th September, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BHANDARI STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele the Mortgagee in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to him at the Foot of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 23rd day of August, 1914, and expressed to be made between Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele of the one part and Bai Radhabai widow and administratrix of the property and credits of Gainoo Moroba Devangne of the other part, sell by public auction the following immoveable property on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of September, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bhandari Street in the City and Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 136 4/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1842 New No. 8970 Old Survey No. 112 and New Survey No. 4859 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7491 and Street No. 149-151 and bounded as follows that is to say on towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Bhandari Street on or towards the North by the property of Hanumanta Dhongar and on or towards the South by the property of Laxman Appaji.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Maneklal & Co., of Dady House 13-14, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
Bombay, 17th September, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BIG STOCK OF Electric goods, Steam Engines, Boilers, Dinamos, etc., etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on FRIDAY the 18th day of September, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in the shop near corner of Grant Road, and opposite the shop of Messrs. P. C. Shroff and Sons, wine merchants, by order of the concerned who are closing their business the entire stock-in-trade in the said shop comprising:—

Electric bulb lamps of various volts and candle power, big stock of carbon, carbon lamps, electric globes, bundles of bell wire, cut outs, brass and porcelain switches, are lamps, globes, forcelain cut outs, cotton and rubber tapes, socket plugs, fuse reels, oblong cut outs, reflectors, hand lamps, lamp holders, telephones, adapters, ceiling roses, negative and positive plates, carbon sheets, accumulators, glass battery shells, counter weights, table and ceiling fans, regulators, insulators, blocks, one almost new engine by RAMSOMES, SIMS & JEFFERIES Ld., England dianamo by SIEMENS BROS. & CO. Ld., London, and boiler, dinamos and motors, shop furniture, sliding door cupboards, writing table, chairs , etc., etc.

The above is on view.

N. B.—The above will be put up for sale in one lot and if it is not sold the same will be put up for sale in small convenient lots.

Private offers will be received by the undersigned before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY and Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th September, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF DUNNAGE WOOD.

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction. TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 4 p.m., (S. T.), the following goods on board, S. S. "Rheinfels" which is in the stream, opposite Carnac Bunder.

A large quantity of dunnage wood.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust. Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on MONDAY, the 21st instant. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following building:—

Building Street No. 3641 Case No. 351 First Nowrojee Hill Road.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 38 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act. VIII of 1876, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House, on TUESDAY, the 22nd September 1914, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Methylated spirit: wood Naptha and antiseptic wood preservative: perfumery: iron screws: Earthenware: empty bottles: Electric meters: Biscuits: Ghee: Machinery: advertising matter: Vernacular books: window glass: cotton piece goods: Church silver and brass articles: Earthenware tiles: Hoop iron: galvanized sheets: Old clothings and furniture: bags broken tiles: coffee: sagoo flour: betelnuts: castor seed: muth: Gram: paint coal tar: cement: large quantity steel bars: planks and various other articles.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th September, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

VED & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

34, Church Gate Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF USEFUL JEWELLERY AND HIGH CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ON SATURDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. VED AND CO., will sell by public Auction at their rooms at 34, Church Gate Street, Fort, High Class furniture such as English oak and black wood almiras, rich velvet tapestry lined drawing room suites, writing and dressing tables, teak and blackwood marble top tables, Singapore cane sofas and low chairs, cane easy chairs, cane tiffin baskets, cupboards, single and double door almiras tile top teapoys, ladies writing tables, single and double bedsteads, chest of drawers, revolving book cases phonographs, records, vases, Empire Typewriter.

The property of a private gentleman.

1 English piano by Collard and Collard.
1 socks making machine.
1 lot assorted books.
1 fancy carved oak and blackwood almira of splendid design.
1 folding canvas suit of 8 pieces most convenient for deck officers.
One English Perambulator.
Watches—six 14 carat gold watches for ladies, makers Dragh and Enso.
Jewellery.—1 rose ring set with Emeralds and Diamonds.
1 nose ring set with Pearls.
6 Pearl bangles.
1 pair of Diamond and Rublies earrings.
1 Diamond collar button.
1 Pearl and Diamond collar buttons.
1 pokras ring.
6 Emerald Diamond and ruby rings.
1 Oliver Typewriting machine.
1 Pathisalon model machine No. 3 strong motor and 6 records.
5 oriental carpets.
24 Gents assorted felt hats quite new.
12 New white-dressed shirts.

The property is on view and is open to private offers.

VED AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th Sept. 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

On Wednesday September 23rd, 9-30 p. m.

Under the distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and the Vice-Patronage of H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief, General Officer Commanding, and of the Officers of the Garrison Regiments.

A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

(the proceeds of which will be given to H. E. The Governor's War Fund) will be presented by

"THE PICTURESQUES"

assisted by Dr. Faulkner and other leading amateurs.

New Songs!
New Dances!!
New Business!!!
Full Orchestra!!!

Book the Date. Popular Price

Plan now open at ROSE &

Don't worry if you can get Methyloids: they cure, without pain or loss of time from work. Visible results in 3 hours; permanent cure in a short time. Use Methyloids. 180—C 2.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

24, 25, 26, September

Under the patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON
On behalf of the
WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE IMPERIAL FUND,

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

PRESENT

"TH MAGISTRATE"

The well-known farce by A. W. Pinero in 3 Acts.

CAST.

Agatha Poskett	*Mrs. Street.*	Inspector Messiter	*Mr. Medley.*
Charlotte Verinder ..	*Miss Ginn*	Isidore	*Mr. Sharpe.*
Beattie	*Mrs. Worgan*	Sergeant Lugg	*Mr. Hastings.*
Popham	*Miss Warden*	Wyke	*Mr. Aitken.*
Capt. Horace Vale.. ..	*Mr. Hardy, I.C.S.*	Constable Harris	*Mr. Hunt.*
Colonel Lukyn	*Capt. Simpson.*	Mr. Bullamy	*Mr. Dodds.*
Cis. Farringdon	*Mr. Hughes.*	Mr. Poskett	*Mr. Binning.*
Achille Blond	*Mr. Berey.*	Mr. Wonnington..	*Mr. Sharpe.*

AT 9-30 P. M. EACH EVENING.

On **Thursday Night** in the presence of H. E. LADY WILLINGDON.

Saturday Night. Great Military Night—under the Patronage and Presence of
MAJOR GENERAL GORRINGE, C. B., C. M. S., D. S. O.,
and the Officers of the Garrison.

The refreshment bars will be run by a company of ladies and gentlemen. Only usua prices will be charged. Contributions of wines, spirits, beer, cigarettes, cigars, or sweets should be notified to D. B. Binning, Gool Mansions.

Box Office at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** **Tel. No. 1271.**

Our Grand Holiday Programme.

THE PRINCE OF DARKNESS

A Magnificent Drama—6,000 Feet Long.

6 Parts—Exclusive.

THE STORY OF A CRIME NAPOLEON.

Produced by the Aquila Co., famous for their thrilling dramas. Crowded with excitement and beautifully photographed. Embodying all those artistic touches that lift a film above the ordinary.

WAR CARTOONS.

By Frank Leah.
Containing Portraits of famous War Personalities and a Map of Liege.

***3 Shows Nightly*:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, & 10-30 to 12.**

On Friday, Saturday & Sunday Prize Shows—5 to 6-30 (S.T.)

Valuable prizes given away.

FOR THE WAR-RELIEF-FUND.

TUESDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1914.
Under the distinguished patronage
and immediate presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR
AND LADY WILLINGDON.
A NEW URDU PLAY.

"KHURSHID-I-ALAM"

Adaptative from "A WOMAN'S REVENGE" will be staged at the BALLIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE, Tardeo, at 9-30 p.m. (St. Time) on Tuesday, the 22nd September, in presence of Their Excellencies.

Entire proceeds will be given to Lady Willingdon's War-Relief-Fund.

Rates of admission have been fixed as under:—Orchestra, Rs. 10, 7, and 5. Dress Circle Rs. 3. 2nd Class Rs. 2.

Tickets may be had on the premises.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Bombay	Singapore	Cebu
Calcutta	Malacca	Hoilo
Madras	Kwala Lumpur	Hongkong
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Tsingtau
Penang	Sourabaya	(North China)
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 84,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
49, Churchgate Street.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th September, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect during the day but in excess at night at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.23in of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Local rain has fallen in Sind and east Rajputana; Karachi has had 0.35in. and Kotah 0.13in. Skies are moderately clouded in east Rajputana, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Karachi and Jodhpur and in excess at Jacobabad and Kotah. Night temperature is in excess at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.— Rainfall has been nearly general in Kathiawar, south Gujarat and Central India West; Buhj, Neemuch and Indore have had 0.14in. each, Dwarka 1.21in., Veraval 0.78in., Rajkot 0.12in., Bhavnagar Para 0.22in and Surat 1.33in. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.77in., Saugor 0.29in., Hoshangabad 0.30in., Khandwa 1.02in., Akola 2.54in., Amraoti 0.60in., Nagpur 2.11in., Chanda 0.25in. and Raipur 2.50in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 7.01in., Ratnagiri 0.91in., Mormugao 0.95in. and Karwar 0.44in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in the south Bombay Deccan; Malgaon has had 2.41in. Ahmednagar 0.99in., Poona 0.23in., Belgaum, 0.77in., Aurangabad 1.49in., Nizamabad 0.31in. and Hyderabad 1.31in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and at most stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The storm has moved in a nearly north-westerly direction and is central to-day over Indore. Asecondary depressio nis shown over the southern half of Kathiawar and Gujarat where the deficiency in the pressure of air amounts to three-tenths of an inch. Under the combined influence of these two disturbances, rainfall has extended to lower Sind, south Rajputana and the south United Provinces and increased in Kathiawar, south Gujarat, the adjacent parts of the north Konkan, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the north Bombay Deccan, but has decreased in the south Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan. Nearly general rain has again fallen in Malabar. The disturbances may move in a nearly north-westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad, fairly general rain in east Rajputana and south Hyderabad, local rain in the south Bombay Deccan and the United Provinces and some showers in west Rajputana and possibly in lower Sind and the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY the 16th of September 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	88.5	72.4	54	..	..	..
Jask ..	93.1	84.6	77	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	87.0	79.3	83	..	0.53	0.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	102.3	79.5	76	..	9.58	4.95
Rawalpind ..	92.2	68.8	73	..	..	..
Lahore ..	95.2	76.7	84	..	17.44	2.82
Sirsa ..	97.5	74.8	71	..	15.80	..
Ambala ..	93.7	75.3	77	..	20.50	1.64
Delhi ..	91.3	..	73	..	15.84	5.99
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	95.4	79.6	72	..	23.07	0.34
Mainpuri ..	93.7	78.3	75	..	18.05	3.96
Jhansi ..	91.6	76.6	82	0.23	22.82	9.50
Cawnpore ..	91.0	77.8	86	..	24.10	5.99
Allahabad ..	91.1	76.7	82	0.04	34.49	2.68
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad ..	104.9	81.8	57	..	4.43	2.19
Karachi ..	?	78.0	67	0.35	6.95	0.77
Ajmer ..	93.7	78.1	70	..	14.7	3.61
Jaipore ..	93.9	78.1	67	..	22.25	1.58
Kotah ..	93.2	76.6	90	0.18	21.01	3.22
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	96.0	79.0	81	0.14	11.23	1.52
Dwarka ..	84.1	79.0	92	1.21	16.65	3.26
Veraval ..	80.1	76.3	92	0.78	15.1	1.32
Rajkot ..	92.6	77.4	96	0.12	28.79	4.85
Bhavnagar Para ..	91.6	78.8	85	0.22	32.38	13.72
Surat ..	89.1	76.7	99	1.33	45.86	9.95
Ahmedabad ..	97.8	81.9	67	..	37.82	9.93
Deesa ..	96.5	78.4	72	..	25.00	2.80
Neemuch ..	86.7	74.0	93	0.14	26.44	0.31
Indore ..	84.9	73.3	98	0.14	24.42	3.43
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	87.9	73.5	92	0.77	44.74	3.44
Saugor ..	82.4	71.0	90	0.29	30.67	9.02
Hoshangabad ..	86.3	74.0	93	0.30	43.11	0.39
Khandwa ..	86.0	75.0	92	1.02	27.98	2.92
Akola ..	82.4	74.1	89	2.54	29.9	0.76
Amraoti ..	82.2	73.2	88	0.60	28.24	1.89
Nagpur ..	78.6	73.1	88	2.11	38.10	2.03
Chanda ..	82.1	75.2	95	0.25	39.41	10.30
Raipur ..	81.7	73.9	88	2.50	40.91	0.15
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	81.1	76.4	95	7.01	77.65	12.69
Ratnagir ..	79.5	74.2	90	0.91	12016	26.67
Mormugao ..	83.2	78.6	90	0.96	10914	26.10
Karwar ..	81.5	75.0	91	0.44	14118	33.96
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	88.4	71.9	90	2.41	24.37	8.18
Ahmednagar ..	82.6	69.5	94	0.99	16.24	0.97
Poona ..	80.2	71.5	95	0.23	26.66	8.71
Sholapur ..	82.8	70.4	86	..	22.65	2.91
Bijapur ..	82.1	70.2	90	0.08	19.69	1.05
Belgaum ..	78.8	67.5	95	0.77	77.43	41.50
Aurangabad ..	80.6	70.0	90	1.49	24.03	2.31
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	81.9	72.7	72	0.31	51.53	18.55
Hyderabad ..	79.6	71.4	83	1.31	36.23	14.92
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	85.7	74.8	91	1.38	13068	25.84
Calicat ..	82.0	75.4	95	0.1	90.44	4.87
Cochin ..	86.1	75.0	91	0.25	70.27	1.28
Colombo ..	87.9	76.3	94	..	17.78	1.16
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Madipatam ..	89.8	80.2	86	..	21.03	0.18
Bellary ..	90	73.3	70	..	6.20	+2.22
Guddapah ..	93.6	73.8	77	..	14.29	2.26
Madras ..	92.0	79 4	85	..	17.54	4.02
Bangalore ..	84.9	66.1	85	..	10.82	5.30
Combatore ..	88.4	72.2	77	..	2.36	1.93
Trichisopoly ..	99.8	77.5	61	..	7.03	2.07
Nozapatam ..	92.5	79.3	66	..	9.03	0.19

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, September 15th 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.540 inches
Temperature of Air	78.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77 7 "
Dew Point	77 2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.945 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	10 0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	81.1 "
Minimum do. do.	77.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	194 miles
Fall of Rain	4 04inches.
Total fall during month	13.36 "
Total fall during year	73.76 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th	4.76 "

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 60 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 15th September 1914 was 29.730 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 60 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	Sept.	h m	ft. in	Sept.	h. m	ft. in
W	16	m 8 52	25 11	16	m 1 45	18 3
		8 37a	24 7		3 8a	19 11
TH	17	m 9 35	26 10	17	m 2 43	17 5
		9 32a	25 11		3 43a	18 7
F	18	m 10 12	27 9	18	m 3 30	16 7
		10 20a	27 4		4 16a	17 3
S	19	m 10 47	28 6	19	m 4 14	16 0
		11 6 a	28 5		4 40a	15 11
SUN	20	m 11 23	29 0	20	m 4 57	15 8
		11 51a	29 3		5 24a	1- 11
M	21	m 0 0 a	29 1	21	m 5 0	15 9
					6 1 a	14 2
TU	22	m 0 36	29 8	22	m 6 23	16 3
		0 38a	28 10		6 40a	13 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.		Sunrise	Sunset
" 16	(Wednesday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 41m.
" 17	(Thursday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 40m.
" 18	(Friday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 39m.
" 19	(Saturday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 39m.
" 15	(Sunday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 38m.
" 21	(Monday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 37m.
" 22	(Tuesday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 36m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter Sept. 12th. 11th 18 3m. p m. New Moon 20th, 3h. 3-3m. a.m. Perigee 21st, 0-0h. p.m. First Quarter 26th 5h. 33-3 p m. Ful Moon, Oct. 4th 11h 28 9m.a.m. Apogee, 6th ,10.6h, p.m

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of Sept 16th, 14	Total since 1st June 14	June 1st to 16th Sept. 1913	June 1st to 16th Sept. 1912
	In. Ct	In. Ct	In. Ct	In. Ct
Colaba [Observatory] ..	7 01	77 66	65 72	48 41
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	6 53	79 69	76 59	52 62
Esplanade [Gokuldas Hospital.]	6 81	81 62	75 67	52 30
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	5 83	87 59	79 34	52 23

A FAMOUS FRENCH FORTRESS.

"NO ENEMY CAN PASS."

Only a few days ago, when, in anticipation of serious trouble, I made a rush from Zurich to Basle, and Basle to Belfort, not the remotest evidence of German military was to be seen either on the road or in the neighbourhood of the main artery which connects Belfort with the annexed provinces, writes a Special Correspondent of the "Pall Mall" Gazette.

The frontiers were not strengthened either on one side or the other, and at Petit Croix the French frontier officials smiled at the story given of the vigilance of the Germans at Altkirch.

Now comes the news of terrific fighting in this very area, on this very main road.

It was evident after I passed the Porte de Brisach, which resembled the entrance to a prison, that France anticipated an attempt on Belfort, for some 42,000 troops had congregated behind the many forts which guard the town and the passage of the Vosges and Jura.

This was within the walls, but without, calm reigned. And it must have been these men who have administered this check to the German movement, together with the reinforcements from Lure and Langres.

Belfort has stood three notable sieges in 1813-14 and 1815, together with that of 1870-1871, and its laurels contain the names of Legrand, Lecourbe, and Denfert-Rochereou.

The commandant, in a conversation with me, said: "The lion will roar again soon, and no enemy can pass the Château." In the town I purchased a postcard prepared for the occasion illustrating Bertholdi's famous sculptured lion animated and gazing over the Château for the Prussian advance.

The artist says: "Le lion s'impatiente," and the bottom of the card reads "Après Agadir? . . . ."

It is obvious, even to the lay mind, that a passage through France by way of Belfort would be practically impossible, and if attempted will cost countless lives and valuable days.

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179a	8½" American type.. "	5-0
180	9" Ring Contact .. "	6-0
180 b	10" Superior finish 2½" Bull's eye Lens, Switch Contact.. "	10-0
180b	with Double Lens .. "	15-0.

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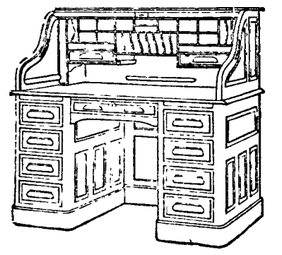

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White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. gallns.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Sept. 14th.

Bar Silver Spot	24⅝—¾
Discount Indian Bills 6 m/s	3½
Fine White Java Sugar	23/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi	46½

(Delayed in transmission)

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, September 15th

	Bales.
Cotton Sales	3,700
Imports	7,950

Spot Prices unchanged.

COCOANUT OIL.

London, Sept. 14th.

Ceylon Cocoanut oil current	42
Do. Sept. Oct.	41½
Do. Spot	46

Delayed in transmission.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 16th September.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

84 bars silver 1,50,000 London Eastern.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and rates are unchanged. There is little doing.

The Banks will be closed to-morrow for a Public Holiday (Khordad Sal).

Quotations—

BANKS SELLING—	s. d.
T.T. ready	.. 1 3 13/16
D.D. mail	.. 1 3 7/8
T.T. forward.. ..	.. nominal
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D.D. ready	.. 1 4⅛
Credits 3 m-s ready ..	.. 1 4⅛
60 d/s Japan ..	..148½

BULLION.

On the 14th instant Spot Bar Silver in London was 3/8 lower at 24 5/8.

In the local market ready bars are selling at about 75-6.

Quotations—

	Rs. a. p.
English bar gold	25 6 0
Australian bar gold	25 6 0
Sovereigns (dragons)	15 0 0
Bar silver ready (cum duty)	75 6 0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 14th September 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	12*	13,515
B. B. & C. I. Railway	24	28,51

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

The Government Paper was nominally quoted at Rs. 91½ to-day and the Share Market remained closed.

COTTON.

There is nothing of importance to report in the Home markets.

Last evening an export house is reported to have sold fine Khamgaon-Akola and fine Bengal, both for January delivery, to a Japan shipper. This morning good Broach was quoted Rs. 217 and fully good Bengal Rs. 147. There has been some enquiry for Oomras descriptions and fine Nagpur January has been done at Rs. 202 and fine Khamgaon-Akola January at Rs. 180/81. Japan exporters are buyers. At the close the tone of the market is steadier and good Broach is quoted Rs. 221¼ and fully good Bengal Rs. 151.

There is rather more enquiry by Japan shippers for ready cotton, and a moderate business has been done at the prices recently fixed for class.

SEEDS

In these markets there is still little or nothing doing. Ready linseed is quoted Rs. 6-5-0 B. T.

WHEAT.

Reports of beneficial rains in the wheat growing districts up-country have caused an easier feeling in this market, and ready white Karachi Bangla is offering at Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-5-0 rail delivery terms, but local mills are not anxious buyers.

RECEIPTS

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	267 Bales.
Wheat	7,718 Cwts.
Linseed	Nil. "
Rape, Rai. etc.	Nil. "
Gingellyseed	Nil. "
Poppyseed	Nil. "
Groundnuts	167 "
Castorseed	Nil. "
Rice	9,939 "
Myrabollams	Nil. "
Cotton seed	3,118 "
Mowraseed	97 "
Gram	2,930 "
Sowar	Nil. "
Maize	Nil. "
Barley	306 "

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 15.

Jeddah	Tornsi	Jeddah	Sept 3
Galvale	Hunter	Calcutta	Sept. 2
Berbera	Lemarchand	London	Aug. 24
Seang Choo	Groves	Rangoon	Sept- 7
Veria	Extey	Calcutta	Sept. 2
Narzine	(prize ship) Hamilton	Aden	Sept. 2
Tairuog	Grant	Mombassa	sept 5
Psmalia	Evans	Alexandria	Sept 2

Sept. 16.

Zovoastrian	Osborne	Calcutta	Sept. 1
Pentakota	Stewart	Mombassa	Aug. 25
Locksley Hall	Gardner	Antwerp	July 7
Lhasa	Manley	Karachi	Sept. 14
Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta	

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 15.

S. S. Okara	Peck	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their portclearanes yesterday.

Steamer Malta	for	Shanghai

S. S. City of Vienna:—The City Line, steamer, City of Vienna left Liverpoor on Saturday the 12th instant.

S. S. Massilia:—The Anchor Line, steamer Massilia left Liverpool on Sunday the 13th instant.

S. S. Malta:—The P. & O. S. N. Compan'y steamer Malta, 3,888 tons, Captain G. Cockman, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Yokohama, which port she had left on August 17 with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Jeddah:—The Arab S. N. Coy's. steamer Jeddah, 2,432 tons, Captain E. Ternel, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Jeddah which port she had left on September 3 with a cargo of specie, 3 cabin, and 20 deck passengers.

S. S. Galvale:—The steamer Galvale, 2,441 tons, Captain A. Hunter, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta which port she had left on September 2 with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Berbera:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Berbera, 2,791 tons, Captain Lemarchand, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from London which port she had left on August 24 with ballast.

S. S. Seang Choo:—The B I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Seang Choo, 5,807 tons, Captain V. Graves, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon which port she had left on September 7 with ballast.

S. S. Perla:—The steamer Perla, 3440 tons, Captain Exeley, arrived in harbour tons, Captain Exley, arrived in harbour had left on September 2 with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Varzine:—The (prize ship) Varzine, 4,880 tons, Captain Hamilton, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Aden which port she had left on September 2 with a general cargo.

S. S Nairung:—The Asiatic S. N. Coy's. steamer Nairung, 2,862 tons, Captain Grant, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Mombassa, which port she had left on September 5 with ballast.

S. S. Ismaila:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Ismaila, 2,335 tons, Captain J. Evans, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Alexandria which port she had left on September 2 with ballast.

S. S. Zoroastrian:—The steamer Zoroastrain, 2,585 tons, Captain M. Orborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she had left on Sept. 1 with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Pentakota:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain W. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mombassa which port she had left on Aug. 17 with a general cargo and coal, 25 cabin and 759 deck passengers.

S. S. Locksley Hall:—The Ellerman Line, steamer Locksley Hall, 2,310 tons, Captain A. Gardner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp which port she had left on July 7 with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi which port she had left on Sept. 14 with a general cargo. 2 cabin and 122 deck passengers.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,099 tons. Captain E. Bryn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

Wednesday, September 16.

V. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
1	Ballarat	Hanson	P. & O. S. N. Co
2	Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. & Co
3	Simla	Burbugh	P. & O. S. N. Co
4	Prinze	Genoa	G. Ferraro
6	Risaldar	Bullen	T. M. & Co
7	Othello	Laiverance	J. F. & Co
9	Ellora	Lyne	M. M. & Co
10&11	Egra	Chiwas	M. M. & Co.
12&13	City of Exeter	Boe	K. N. & Co

H. W P. D.

Saterngi	G. Mahomed	Bo. S N. Co Ld.
Sabarmati	Sabudin	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

M. W. D. D.

Anatolia	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aronda	Hirst	M. M. & Co
Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanle	Kock	T. M. & Co
Arankola	Alexander	M. M. & Co
Angora	Learmount	M. M. & Co.
Aratoon Apcar	Walton	The Bombay & Co
Blake	Hill	
Bandra	Maude	M. M. & Co
Blesmoor	Blakey	H. M. Socstrl.
Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Steamer.
Begum	Park	T. M. & Co
Barjora	O'Connor	M. M. &
Birbera	Lewarchand	M. M. & Co
City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co
Chilka	Fenton	M. M. & Co
Clan Mackeller	Makepeace	J. F. & C
Chakrata	Macfadyen	M. M. & C
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Dilwara	Ramage	M. M. & Co
Dewa	Evans	
Dunera	Dickinson	M. M. & Co
Euryalas	Bignold	M. M. & Co
Ekwa	Kelner	M. M. & Co
E. F. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock Manager
Frienfels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Fultala	Cave	M. M. & Co
Firenze	Giounni	Rubattino Line
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
Galvale	Hunter	W. A. G. Co
Grytevale	Steel	J. F. & Co
Havildar	Oakeshott	T. M. & Co
Homa	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Hesperoo	Sandaas	P &O. S. N. Co
Hejaz	Fisher	NF NE. T. M. & Co
Islanda	Davidson	M. M. & Co
Ismaila	Evans	M. M. & Co
Jeddah	Ternel	A. S. N. & Co
Kurmark	Contwer	Dock Manager
Kilchattan	Macmillan	M. & A. G. Co.
Karadeniz	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Saye	T. M. & Co
Kratos	Hallburg	T. M. & Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Leicestershire	Birkett	
Locksley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Malta	Cockman	P. & O. S. N. & C
Manora	Mortan	M. M. & Co
Metoor	Remmersen	W. & A. G & Co
Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co.
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & eC
Perla	Exley	
Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Rikard Nordrook	Hunn	F. F. CompbCl
Rena	Berg	W. & A. G. & Co
Rotenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Riechenfels	Jones	Dock Manager
Raja	McLennan	T. M. & Co
Rance	Wright	T. M. & Co
Seang Bee	Trairs	M. M.& Co
Seang choo	Groves	M. M. & Co
Satuiah Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. Y. & Co
Singu	Reid	S. W. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co
Subedar	Crebbin	Tbay & Co
Surada	Bishop	M. M. & Co
Taroba	Adembrook	M. M. & Co
Thangwa	Irwin	M. M. & Co
Torilla	Swanson	M. M. & Co
Tilanda	Dairdrch	M. M. & Co
Toctician	Pyle	
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co
Uriana	Tallent	M. & Co.
Varzine	Hamiltone	Dock Manager
Vigo	Scabs	M. M. & Co.
Vaguna	Bova	J. F. & Co
Varela	Hodgson	M. M. & Co
Warturn	Thompson	Dock Manager
Zoroastrian	Osborne	

EXPORTS.

FOR LONDON.

SIMLA (s) 760 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL

VIGO (s) 7,000 cwts. castor seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

FIRENZE (s) 2,002 cwts. linseed, C. Boggians and Co.; 1,300 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 8,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devehand and Co

FOR NAPLES.

FIRENZE (s) 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1,750 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggians and Co.

FOR VENICE.

FIRENZE (s) 100 bales cotton, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

MALTA (s) 200 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji and Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.; 400 bales cotton twist. E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 150 bales cotton twist. Framji Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

MALTA (s) 300 balescotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co., 300 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha; 50 bales cotton twist, Framji Sons and co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. SINGU from Rangoon, Agents, Shaw Wallace and Co.; 3,70,800 imperial gallons kerosine oil. 7,487 drums benzine, 4,136 drums and 993 tins petrol, 565 casks lubricating oil, 20 casks pitch.

S. S. GALAVALE from Calcutta, Agents, W. and A. Graham and Co., 5,512 tons coal.

S. S. JEDDAH from Jeddah, Agents, T. Morrison and Co., 9 cases and 3 boxes specie.

S. S. MALTA from Shanghai, Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co., 73 cases cotton goods, 87 cases, 19 chests, 6 boxes and 1 bale silk goods, 60 cases, 21 bales and 13 chests silk, 1 bale and 1 case silk waste. 370 cases cassia. 50 buckets china roots. 5 casks aloes, 20 cases vermillions. 8 cases cardomoms, 16 bags pepper. 51 bags arecanuts, 40 bags plumbago. 200 bags sugar candy, 158 cases glass bangles, 2,404 chests and 1,178 cases fire crackers, 1 case tobacco leaf, 1,998 packages. 251 chests. 19 cases and 1 parcel tea. 1 box umbrellas, 146 bars silver, 100 slabs tin.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will any of your readers tell me from whom I can obtain a copy of the rules of admission into the Grant Medical College, Bombay. I wrote to the Principal thrice enclosing half-anna stamps for reply but received no answer from him.—Yours, etc.,

ENQUIRER.

Sept. 14.

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. 180—B 2

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

In the matter of Bhagwandas Ganesh and Moreshwer Vasudeo Datar, insolvents. and Radhabai, widow of Shantaram Pandurang petitioning creditor.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the petitioning creditor, Radhabai, widow of Shantaram Pandurang and applied that Bhagwandas Ganesh and Moreshwer Vssudeo Datar, until lately carrying on business under the name of the Laxmi Oil Mill at Mazagaon, be adjudicated insolvents.

Mr. Davar read the affidavit of Radhabai, in which she stated that the insolvents were jointly indebted to her to the extent of Rs.18,000, the amount being the balance due to her out of the advances made to them from time to time, and Rs. 271-8-0, interest due on the principal sum. She further stated that the insolvents had committed various acts of insolvency within the three months, prior to the date of this affidavit. The second insolvent Moreshwer had absconded, while the first insolvent, Bhagwantrao Ganesh had been in hiding. Both of them had also suspended payments.

His Lordship passed an order that Bhagwantrao Ganesh and Moreshwar Vasudeo Datar, be adjudicated insolvents.

Solicitors for petitioner:—Khanderao Laud and Mehta.

SEVEN ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

In the matter of Basantram Liladhur Multani and others, insolvents.

Mr. Davar appeared for Chimanlal Tulsidas, one of the insolvents and a partner of the firm of Tarachand Chhelaram and Co., and applied that sanction should be given to a scheme for composition for payment to the creditor, arrived at at a meeting of the creditors and the Official Assignee on the 28th of August, 1914.

The above insolvents carried on business in cotton, wheat, seed and commission agency at Bombay, Karachi, Sukhpur, Amritsar and many other places under the name and style of Tarachand Chhelaram and Co. The firm included ten partners, and on their own petition they were adjudicated insolvents on the 23rd of October, 1913. In the schedule the insolvents were shown to be indebted to the extnt of Rs., 4,47,990-9-9. The Official Assignee had recovered Rs. 1,00,000 on behalf of the insolvents and he had besides some property of the insolvents worth Rs. 1,67,000 each odd. At a meeting of the creditors held at the Official Assignee's office, the creditors consented to accept 7 annas in a rupee, for their claims.

On the application of Mr. Davar on behalf of one of the insolvents, His Lordship sanctioned the aforesaid scheme and ordered that the adjudication order be annulled on the insolvents' paying the dues according to the scheme sanctioned, to the Official Assignee.

Solicitors for Chimanlal:—Bhimji and Co.

A CREDITOR'S RISK.

RE-ALBERT MAHAN.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent and applied for his discharge. He stated that the insolvent was a fitter employed on the meter guage line of the B. B. and C I. Ry. The debt was incurred as Ajmere but for the last two years he has been residing in Bombay, and hence the Court had jurisdiction to grant discharge.

He was indebted to the extent of Rs. 3,271 and he had no assets. Counsel read the Official Assignee's report of the public examination of the insolvent.

One Gambhirmal Sujamal, a creditor of the insolvent, appeared in person to oppose his discharge. He said that he had lent the insolvent Rs. 800 and the interest on it had amounted to another Rs. 800. He was charging interest at 5 per cent. per month. On being questioned by his Lordship, the insolvent stated that he had got Rs. 400 only from Gambhirmal. The sum was borrowed at Ajmere.

His Lordship granted the insolvent his discharge, observing that if the creditor wanted to double his money in 15 months, he ought to take some risk.

INSOLVENT PEARL MERCHANTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HIGH COURT.

The public examination of Naginchand Zaverchand, senior partner in the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company, pearl merchants who failed during the recent financial crisis. has commenced before Mr. R. B. Patel, Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, in pursuance of powers vested in him uunder the act.

As this firm is largely indebted to the Indian Specie Bank, Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Solicitor, who is the agent of the liquidator of the Specie Bank, appeared to examine the insolvent on behalf of the Bank. Objection was taken by those representing the insolvent to Mr. Bhaishankar appearing on behalf of the Bank, on the ground that the attorneys of the liquidator of the Bank on the records of the Court were Messrs. Little and Company.

This necessitated a postponement of the examination, and the liquidator has taken an order from the Chamber Judge empowering Mr. Bhaishankar to appear in all insolvency matters on behalf of the Bank.

The further public examination of Saikh Abdur Rehman, the Arab pearl merchant, has been postponed to 9th October owing to the insolvent being ill.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DARING AND DELIBERATE FORGERY

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KHALAPPA KRISHNA SHELTI & TWO OTHERS v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an apeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon. Sessions Judge of Karwar, who agreeing with the assessors found the first two accused guilty of abetment of forgery and of using a forged document to support a false claim and sentenced them each to suffer rigorous imprisonment for five years. The third accused was found guilty of forgery and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused had produced a receipt for Rs. 8,429 in a civil suit filed in the Court of the First Class Sub-Judge of Karwar. It was admitted by the first two accused who are brothers of the Vaishya caste doing grocery business at Akola that they had produced the receipt in the above case. The firm of the accused had at one time good credit. Large sums were borrowed for the purposes of trade, but they could not pay the amount and so receipts were fabricated.

The defence of the accused was that the receipts were genuine, and not fabricated and forged as alleged.

The Sessions Judge said that the receipts were certainly forgeries. The forgery was brought to notice because the numerals were written in a form never employed by Brahmins, an unsuspected fall for the Vaishya writer. The assessors agreed with the Sessions Judge in the above view. Further it was held in the Court below that it was a forgery of a peculiarly daring and deliberate kind and was backed up by extensive fabrication and suppression of accounts. The case was of a highly intricate and complicated kind and the pains taken in preparing the case had very materially lightened the labour of the Court. In view of the conclusive proof of extensive fabrications and entire failure of the accused to give any satisfactory explanation. it was not open to the prosecution to omit to make a careful and detailed scrutiny.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Campbell with Mr. Mulgaonkar appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 17TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

261-12—Sabnis and G. Amarsing Gumansing & anr. v. Pritheraj Jethmal a firm Shroff D & D Part Heard.

1346-12—Judah and S, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodardas Rangildas and ors. Matu J and M, F P Pavri.

508-12—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Dinkar Khanderao and ors, Jeh S M and H, Edg G W and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr's Report.

461-10—Jam R & D Ramlal Himatlal Gopal v. Nagardas Nadirshaw W & D. Long Causes.

121-14—Jam R & D Messrs. Chatalal Chaturbhuj a firm v. Cullianji Bhimji & ors. Edg. G W & Co.

214-14—C P D'Cunha Laxhmidas Mowji v. B Doorgadutt Kanga & S.

246-14—Payne & Co B N Lang v. Nasarwanji M Marshal Matu J & M.

361-14—Payne & Co The Central Bank of India Ld. & anr v. Devidas Madavji Malvi H M & R.

Sect 172-7175-14—In person (a pauper) Bai Mathursbai widow v. Narnar Ganpat Patange & anr Payne & Co.

130-14—Bhai K & G Haridas Liladhar & anr v. Damodar Dayalji & ors Madh K & Ch Bhai K & G.

167-14—Manchir & N Manji v Karimbhoy Gopalji Pragji & anr Ty D & Co Ard H D & Co.

180-14—Dikshit & P Sha Dalichand Gamanaji & Co a firm v. Hazarimal Okaji Malvi H M & R.

196-14—Crawford B & Co. Haji Mahomed Cassum Moorad & ors. v. The Bombay United Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. Mulji & Tha.

202-14—Khand L & M Krishnarao Moreshwar Ajinkya v. Anandrao Vishwanath Jaiker-Jehangir M & S Mehta D & L.

238-14—Ard. H D & Co Sakinabai v. Varind Ali.

261-14—Khambatta & Co. (for a pauper) Jainumbai widow v. Hawabai widow Captain & V.

269-14—Nadirsha & W Ramchandra Vinayak Oke v. Ramcoover Surajmal Captain & V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Judgment.

57-14—Madh K & C Jaynarayen Baldeodas Daga v. Gill & Co a firm & ors. Crawford B & Co.

For Consent Decree.

4-14—Edg. G W & Co. Kamji Mowji Dwemedi & ors. v. The Universal Works, Ld. & anr. Moti & D. In Person.

249-13—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ld. & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

Suits for hearng & final disposal.

Long Causes.

711-13 Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Karimji Ebramji & Sons a firm Motichand and D.

713-13—Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Adamji Jafferji & Co a firm Motichand and D.

1202-13—Rustomji & Co Balmakund Gobindram v. Dayaram Mangamal and anr. Jamsetji R & D.

8-14—Crawford B & Co The Motsui Bushan Kaisha Ld. v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham Payne & Co.

21-14—Smethan B & Co Philip Haggin v. Hadrian Courts Crowford B & Co.

22-14—Dubash & Co Bhura Ratna & Co a firm v. Baboo Sakharam Jadhav Unwalla P & P.

28-14—In person Hirachand Manrup & ors. v. Javanmull Manrup and ors. Smetham B & Co.

29-14—Sabnis and G Amirbibi Widow v. Azizabibi Widow and ors. Sabnis and G Little and Co.

1028-13—G H Dalal Empchand Rangildas a firm v. Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomed Khan Soudagar and firm Sabnis and G.

89-14—M B Chotia Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Denugara v. MMaganlal Hargovandas and anr Bhaishanker K & G.

103-14—Khambatta & Co (For pauper) Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Gulam Moindin Patri v. Aishabai Widow and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

749-13—Payne and Co Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v. Fakira Babar and ors Metha D & L.

1352-12—Nadirshaw and D Premabai Widow v. Sultan Amir Smetham B & Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co Leopold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Maamal v. Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

276—14—Bhimji & Co Nathibai Widow v. Velbai Widow and anr Tyabjee D. & Co.

1126-12—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankardas & ors v. Gangasagar Lachmandas & ors Payne and Co.

967-12 Mulji & Th The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bai Nani Widow & ors Tyabji D & Co.

552-14—Patell and Ez Laxmibai Widow v. Kapurchand Monji and anr Little & Co.

983-13—Bhaishanker K & G Saroopchand Purshotamdas v. Talackchand Harnath Motichand and D.

1179-13—Dikshit & P Chaturbhuj Vassanji v. Meghji Lakhmidas Motichand & D.

S C CT 18-746—14 Dikshit and P Chaturbhuj Vassanji v. Meghji Lakhmidas Motichand & D.

197-14—Captain and V. Karsou Purshotam v. Jadavji Devkaran & ors. Dhunjishaw & B Rustomji & Co. Vatch and Co. Mulla & M.

39-14—D J Mantri Kanayalal Vallabhdas Pardeshi v. Gowrishanker Ramchander Pardeshi Tyabjee D & Co.

933-11—Edgelow G W & Co Messrs. Maneckchand Kapurchand a firm v. Chunilal Nehalchand & ors. Motichand & D.

829-13—Jamsetji R & D Narayen Genuji Barve Sabnis and G.

686-13—Matubhai J & M Dinanath Gangadhar Shroff and anr. v. Narayen Kashinath & ors Smetham B & Co. Raghavaya N & Co.

97-14—Sabnis & G Abdul Kadar Chivney v. Rustom K R Kama & ors. Payne & Co. Dastur & Co.

THE SPECIE BANK.

SUIT AGAINST DIRECTORS FOR NEGLECT.

Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors to the liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank have filed a suit against the directors and the heirs of deceased directors to recover a sum of Rs. 1,66,64,494-0-6 as monies lost to the Bank by neglect, breach of duty. misfeasance and nonfeasance by the defendants, while they were directors of the Bank, and to recover a further sum of Rs. 23,33,077, being the amount paid out by the Bank as dividends during its existence.

The parties, who are made defendants to this suit, are: Sir Vithaldass D. Thakersey; Sir Jagmohandass Varjiwandass, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai, the Thakore Saheb of Morvi; Mr. Lalubhai Dharamchand Jhaveri; Mr. Purshotam Vishram Mawji; Mr. Charandass Chaturbhuj; the heirs of Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo and the heirs of Mr. Choonilal Saraiya.

The Thakore Saheb of Morvi, it is understood, has appealed to the Government of India against the order passed by the local Government giving sanction for a suit against him; in the meantime, however, Mr. Slater is taking steps to proceed with the suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, the 15th September, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks. It has also been decided that Tuesday, 15th September should be considered as a Non-Weather Working Day in the streets.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Head-ache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone i nanother. 180—A 2

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TO SUFFERERS OF URETHRAL DISCHARGES.

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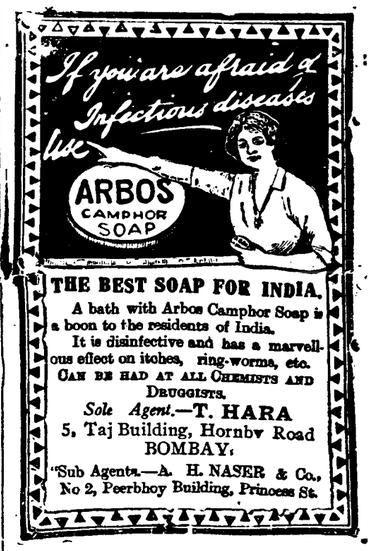

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A bath with Arbos Camphor Soap is a boon to the residents of India.

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5, Taj Building, Hornby Road BOMBAY.

"Sub Agents.—A. H. NASER & Co., No 2, Peerbhoy Building, Princess St.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi Khordadsal, Bank Holiday.
Poona Races.
Princess Mary Gymkhana Concert in aid of Relief Fund, 6-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 19.

Poona Races.

TUESDAY, September 22.

Bombay Branch of the Classical Association: Paper by Mr. J. H. Sleeman on "The influences of Platonism on later Philosophical Systems," Town Hall, 6-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

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Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

BAYLIS—On 11th Sept. 1914 at Sassoon Hospital C. H. Baylis, late Incline Guard of Lanoulie, aged 50, deeply regretted.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Stanley Reed, A.-D.-C. Commanding.

Sept. 17.

1. Orderly N.-C. Officer for the week ending, 19th instant.—Corpl. J. Wallace.
2. Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts daily from 7-15 a.m.
3. The parade advertised for to-day, Thursday, the 17th instants, is cancelled.
4. There will be Drill at the Cathedral Boys' High School, to-morrow, Friday the 18th Instant from 6 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Sept. 17.

786. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending September 19th:—
"A" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m.
"C" Company, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Friday. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt. Dress, Uniform, Drill Order with helmets.
"G" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Fall in at the Gymkhana.
Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not already drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes. Those men who have drawn all their uniform except helmets to parade in khaki, Topees of any pattern.
I. Motor Reserve parade to-day Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Dress—Mufti.
II. "C" Company N. C. Officers to parade every evening at 6-15 p.m.

RECRUITS.

"A" Company Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company Friday, Saturday, 7-30 a.m. (Mufti).
"C" Company Daily at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company Daily 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana, Thursday 6-30 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will drill with the recruits on the above mentioned days.

787. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be closed for Musketry until further orders.
788. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 8105 Vol. C. C. Fogerty, No. 8106 Vol G. H. Jeanrenand, No. 8107 Vol. G. Dilger, No. 8108 Vol. S. T. Phillips, "B" Coy. No. 7308 Cy. A. F. Dixon, "E" (Cyclist) Coy. No. 8109 Vol. G. A. Hollings, No. 8110 Vol. F. Newton, "G" Coy.
789. Reference Regimental Order No. 785 dated 15th instant, for No. 7777 R. C. Smith, read No. 8104 G. H. Smith.

(Sd.) F. W. SPROTT, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding,

Sept. 16.

Extract from the "Gazette of India." "Artillery Companies."
307.—Promotion.—
No. 803.—Alan Michael Green to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy, dated 10th August 1914.
Robert Charles Hillman Padfield to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy, dated the 11th August 1914.
Electrical Engineer Company, Richard Clive Rigby to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy, dated the 10th August 1914.
308.—Enrolments.—
The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps from to-day's date and posted as under:—
No. 157 Sapper W. Platt E E Company,
No. 168 Sapper R S Meyer E E Company.
No. 169 Sapper W H Morris E E Company.
309.—Duty.—
The following are detailed for duty at Mahaluxmi on Friday next 18th instant:—
Sergt Spilling, Sergt Niven, Bombr Bloomfield, Bombr Beesley, Gunner Cowderoy, Gunner Elliott H., Gunner Waddell, Gunner Clifford, Gunner Rafferty, Gunner Rogers, Gunner, Harwood, Gunner Hewitt, Gunner Short, and Gunner Rees.
(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., for the day ending 15th September 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.	
„ Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Funds	1,35,000
Fixed Deposits and other sums due by the Bank	27,42,000
Current Deposits	12,42,000
Sundries	43,000
	56,62,000
ASSETS.	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	20,14,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	22,83,000
Local Bills Discounted	67,000
Office Furniture and Fittings	26,000
Sundries	46,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc.	12,16,000
	56,62,000

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The annual public meeting of the Students' Brotherhood will be held on Saturday, the 19th September, at 6-15 p.m., in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon. The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Principal, Wilson College, will deliver the annual address.

YOUNG MEN'S MOHAMEDAN ASSOCIATION

A public meeting of the Mohammedans of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association to-day at the Anjuman Islam School Hall, Bori Bunder, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to express their unswerving loyalty to our British Government and to sympathies with it in its present crisis and to request the Ottoman Government to remain neutral.

A MISSING CURRENCY NOTE.

Tyebali Najim, a munshi, residing at Charni Road, has reported to the police that about five months ago his wife placed four currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each in a small bag, which she stitched up and placed in a cash-box. On the bag being opened on Tuesday one note was missing. The number of the missing note is not known.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague or cholera were registered in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Wednesday. One attack and one death from small-pox, occurred during the period. The total mortality from all causes on Tuesday was 55 as compared with 64 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 107 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday was 1728, out of which 8 were formed to be plague-infested. B. Ward contributed three of these plague rats, C Ward three and E Ward two.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

FINAL MATCH ABANDONED.

The final match of the Quadrangular cricket tournament between the Parsis and the Hindus has been definitely abandoned owing to the heavy rains.

PROTECTION OF STANDING CROPS.

USE OF SUGAR CHLORATE MIXTURE.

A detonating admixture of chlorate of potash with sulphur, variously styled *ukhlichi daru, hari maddu,* etc., was prior to the year 1910, extensively used by agriculturists in the Presidency proper for scaring away birds and wild animals from standing crops. This composition being a fulminate, however, a special license for its possession is now required under the amendments to the Explosives rules published in the Notification of the Government of India, No. 4896—I., dated the 9th July, 1910. This restriction on its use is in practice almost prohibitive and its enforcement has proved very inconvenient to agriculturists who are in need of a cheap detonating explosive for the protection of their crops.

The Chemical Analyser to Government was accordingly instructed to undertake experiments with a view to the production of some cheap alternative explosive which, not being a fulminate, could be recommended for use by agriculturists. That officer, as a result of his experiments, has hit upon a mixture composed of 10 parts of ordinary cane sugar and 29 parts of chlorate of potash, which detonates well and the use of which can be recommended as an effective substitute for the sulphur-chlorate mixture formerly in use.

All District Magistrates are requested to take steps to bring the new compound to the notice of agriculturists and manufacturers of fireworks in those localities where resort is had to explosives for the protection of crops. The direction drawn up by that officer for the manufacture of the compound are attached to this Resolution. These should be widely distributed to manufacturers of fireworks. The Oriental Translator to Government should be requested to arrange for their translation into Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese and to forward the translations to the Deputy Superintendent, Government Central Press, who should print and keep a sufficient number of copies of these translations in stock for issue to officers on indent.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

ACCUSED'S DRAMATIC RE-APPEARANCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector E. Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Musaji Kaderbhoy, a Borah, with forgery and perjury. Mr. Kirke Smith, solicitor, acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; while Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Kirke Smith, opening the case for the prosecution, said this was rather a complicated case. Abdul Hussein Essaji, who was the principal witness in the case, was a cloth-merchant, and the accused was a "hundi" broker and also dealt in gold and silver. In 1905 and 1906, the accused alleged, he was drawing "hundis," which were endorsed by Abdul Hussein. This was however denied by Abdul Hussein. In 1906 Abdul Hussein went on a pilgrimage to Kerbella, and on his return to Bombay "hundis" were presented to him as having been endorsed by him. He at once repudiated them. Hence arose the suit in the High Court in which in 1907 the firm of Fatehchand Khubchand sued the accused's firm, Alibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., and Abdul Hussein in respect of two "hundis" for Rs. 2,400, dated 20th October, 1906. Abdul Hussein said the signature on this "hundis" was not his and that the "hundis" were drawn during his absence at Kerbella. In that suit the accused entered no written statement and disappeared. The suit came on and subsequently he made a dramatic re-appearance and made out a magnificent story.

"A MAGNIFICENT STORY."

This magnificent story made out by the accused was to the effect that Abdul Hussein had allowed him to negotiate "hundis" endorsed by him, for eighteen months, and when away from Bombay he gave him (the accused) blank "hundis" with his endorsement on the back of them, and that these "hundies" were so used by him during Abdul Hussein's absence. The accused further alleged in the witness-box that on his return from Kerballa, Abdul Hussein wanted to get out of his engagements in respect of those endorsements, and, it was further alleged, with the assistance of his friends Suleman and Nanabhoy Engineer, he arranged for his (the accused's) disappearance. He (the accused) was taken to a suburb near Bombay, where he was kept in hiding for six months and during this time a rumour was circulated by Abdul Hussein with a view to frighten the shroffs in the bazaar that these "hundis" were forged ones. The shroffs were also shown the tracings with which he had made the forgeries with which to frighten them. This was the wonderful story made out by the accused, but Mr. Justice Beaman held that the tracings far from being made out with a view to frighten the shroffs had been actually used for forging the endorsements. During Abdul Hussein's absence he (the accused) went to his firm and got a young clerk to sign in the hundi brokers' book an acknowledgement that Abdul Hussein had received the proceeds in respect of the two "hundis." In all thirty "hundis" were found, some of which bore dates when Abdul Hussein was away from Bombay. As to these the accused's story was that he sent them by post to Abdul Hussein at Kerbella for endorsement and when they were returned to Bombay, they were circulated. In the High Court suit the accused gave evidence for the complainant firm. Mr. Justice Beaman, subsequently sanctioned a prosecution of the accused on charges of forgery and perjury. A warrant was issued against the accused but before he could be arrested he fled to Rampur. Six years after this he came back to Bombay, when he was arrested by Inspector Morris.

Some evidence was then recorded and the further hearing adjourned.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged one Rama Dhondu, a Hindu, with possessing eight grains of cocaine without a license.

It appeared from the evidence that on Tuesday evening the accused was arrested with the cocaine in his hand in Bhundari Street. He threw away the bundle, containing the cocaine, which was, however, picked up. The bundle was found to contain four packets, each containing two grains of cocaine.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

DISPOSING OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced one Rustomji Cowasji, and old Parsi to two months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of disposig of stolen property to wit wearing apparel worth about Rs. 572, belonging to Mr. R. B. Paymaster, a pleader. The accused had a previous conviction against him.

A RESTIVE HORSE.

CHILDREN NARROWLY ESCAPE INJURY

A carriage, belonging to Mr. Abdul Gafoor Sheikh Bulan, in which were seated Mr. Abdul's three children, was standing at Chowpatti on Tuesday night, when the horse suddenly became restive. The animal started kicking about and got his right hind leg over the shaft. A servant, who was in charge of the children, jumped out of the carriage, and took the children out. The animal became more restive and rushed on to the khote footpath, the carriage being capsized and smashed completely. The animal escaped with slight injuries. No persons were injured.

THE MONSOON.

RAINIEST DAY THIS YEAR.

SEVEN INCHES IN 24 HOURS.

The second monsoon which Bombay is "enjoying" at the present time shows no signs of abating. Yesterday was another extremely wet day, and a driving wind made things generally unpleasant for any one who had to be out.

In the morning, the downpour was very heavy with the result that all the low-lying districts were flooded and tram traffic in some of these parts had to be suspended. Waters in these parts were waist deep and people had to make use of carts and carriages to come out on the main thoroughfares.

Nearly the whole of the Esplanade "maidan" was again under water yesterday, only a few spots showing above, and the Gymkhana grounds again presented the appearance of a miniature lake.

During the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning more rain fell than on any previous day this year, 7.01 inches being registered. The heaviest fall on one single day prior to that was in June when 6.14 was registered.

The rainfall since Saturday in Bombay has been 16.08 inches, bringing the total for the year to 77.66, which is 12.69 above normal at this date, and nearly six inches above the average annual fall.

Some anxiety prevails as to the crops in the country districts, especially in Salsette. Fears are expressed that they will be spoilt unless the rain ceases.

The heavy rains in the Ghauts have caused many of the mail trains to run late.

On Tuesday night, during one of the squalls with which the downpour was accompanied, a prow laden with coal was sunk in the harbour. The crew was saved by a boat from H. M. S. Fox. Other prows are also reported to have gone down.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla the six bills introduced last week were passed and the Council adjourned *sine die.*

ABSENT AT THE TIME OF ROLL-CALL

TWO GERMAN YOUTHS CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Yesterday at the Alipore Police Court two German youths named Walter Luke and Ernest Wilki were charged with being absent from Kidderpore House without a pass or permission from the special police officer and for not answering roll-call on the 14th. It appears that about sixty German youths are detained at Kidderpore House under charge of police officers. On the 14th instant Sergeant Decont called the roll and both the accused were found absent, some time after he saw them getting into the compound over the fence. They were therefore charged with offences punishable under the Foreigners Ordinance of 1914. The magistrate postponed the case to the 17th instant and remanded the accused.

TALUKDARS OF GUJARAT.

LOYALTY RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 16.

A meeting of the principal Talukdars of Gujarat was held on Saturday last in Ahmedabad presided over by the Hon. Sirdar Bha Saheb Thakor Saheb of Kerwada. The Hon. Mr. Jukes, the Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat, attended the meeting at the request of the Talukdars assembled. The president opened the proceedings with a short speech.

Mr. Narsidas N. Vohora, chief karbhari of Gamph, on behalf of the Thakore Saheb delivered a speech full of devotion and unflinching loyalty to the British throne pointing out to the Talukdars the necessity of rising to the occasion and placing their persons and resources at the disposal of the Crown. He also dwelt upon the benefits which they derive from the British Raj and impressed upon their minds the justice and righteousness of the motives which have forced the King-Emperor to participate in the present war. In concluding his speech Mr. Narsidas asked the meeting to express their implicit confidence in the ultimate success of the British arms.

Mr. Krishnaram and other Talukdars also delivered befitting speeches and the Thakorsheb of Amod, Sardar Naharsangji, explained the reasons of the present war and asked the Talukdars to look to their duties and responsibilities in such times. He moved a resolution to the effect mentioned above which was carried through unanimously. The second resolution passed at the meeting was very important in as much as it related to the raising of a force of 500 volunteers from among the talukdar class and placing their services at the disposal of Government for the preservation of the peace in India, should any occasion arise.

The third resolution was passed to collect funds to help the families of the warriors wounded and killed in the war. It met with unique success as a munificent sum of about nine thousand rupees was subscribed on the spot over and above the sums already subscribed by most of the Borach and Kaira talukdas in their respective districts.

Local committees of talukdars for the collection of funds from the Ahmedabad district talukdars were appointed and the proceedings of the meeting terminated with cheers for His Most Imperial Majesty and his ultimate victory in the present war.

BANK MANAGER'S SAD DEATH

BODY FOUND WASHED ASHORE.

The dead body of Mr. J. A. Stewart, acting manager of the Bank of India, was found washed ashore yesterday evening at 6 o'clock on the Hornby Vellard, Bombay.

Mr. Stewart was at business as usual on Monday and in the evening returned to his bungalow at Nepean Sea Road at 9-15 p.m. After dinner he went out for a stroll and had not been heard of since, until yesterday evening, when, as stated above, his body was found washed ashore on the Hornby Vellard. His sudden disappearance caused his relatives and friends considerable anxiety, and information was given to the Police, who sent out a circular notifying police officers in the out districts in the hope of tracing him. This circular stated that all Mr. Stewrt's affairs at the Bank were in good order, and that he had plenty of money. The Police of the D. division, in which is included the Nepean Sea Road section, where the deceased gentleman was residing, made careful enquiries, and at 6 p.m. yesterday, the dead body was found.

The late Mr. Stewart was much excited regarding the war, as he had volunteered for active service and was expecting to proceed to Belgium at an early date. It is surmised that this preyed on his mind to such an extent that he drowned himself. He had no domestic or pecuniary troubles. Mr. Stewart was of a very quiet and reserved disposition.

We learn that the affairs of the Bank are in perfect order. The funeral will take place at Sewree to-day at 6 o'clock.

Mr. Stewart had been acting as manager of the Bank for a few months in the absence on leave of Mr. Stringfellow.

Mr. Stringfellow is shortly returning to Bombay. Pending his arrival Mr. A. G. Gray will act as manager of the Bank.

GERMAN RESIDENTS.

LANDLORDS TO SUPPLY INFORMATION.

The following press note has been issued:—

The attention of all landlords and householders is specially invited to section 5 of Ordinance No. III of 1914, republished under Bombay Government Notification, Political Department, No. 540-W., dated the 23rd August 1914. The section authorises Government to call upon householders to furnish reports regarding foreigners residing in their houses, the penalty for omission being imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

Under this authority, Government have, in their Notification (Political Department) No. 1045-W., dated the 11th September 1914, directed that every householder in the Presidency of Bombay including Sind and Aden, in whose house a foreigner is residing, either temporarily or permanently, should forthwith report to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to the Political Resident, Aden, and to the District Magistrate, as the case may be:—

(a) the name of the foreigner,
(b) his nationality,
(c) the date of his arrival,
(d) his occupation,
(e) the period of his residence in the house.

This order does not apply to any Asiatic foreigners or to any foreigner interned by the Military authorities or registered in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Political Resident, Aden, or of the District Magistrate.

DECREE AGAINST AN AUSTRIAN.

ATTACHMENT OF GOODS ORDERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

At the Madras High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Bakewell Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer appeared in a reference by the Registrar of the Original Side under the following circumstances:—

Mr. S. Parthasarathy Iyengar, of the firm of Messrs. Ratnam and Sarathy Broadway, obtained a decree against W. H. Schweicher, a German merchant, residing in Hamburg, on the day before the declaration of war. The plaintiff applied for the execution of the decree and prayed for an order of attachment against the goods belonging to the defendant now in the possession of the Madras Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. The registrar, feeling some doubt as to whether execution could proceed during the progress of the war, referred the matter to the court.

It was contended on behalf of the decreeholder that as the property was within the jurisdiction of the Court and as no order of confiscation had been made by the Governor-General in Council, there was no reason why a British subject should be deprived of the fruits of his decree. In support of this argument Phillimore's International Law, vol 3. and two cases decided during the Napoleonic wars, were quoted.

His Lordship passed orders permitting the attachment applied for.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

A Indian telegraph notification says:—

In inland telegrams the name of sender in the text may be in a registered code. This concession does not apply to foreign telegrams which must contain sender's name in full.

SPORTING NEWS:

POONA RACES.

ELEVENTH DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(To be run on Thursday, September 17.)

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. Tuesday, 15th September, 1914.

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Distance about 2 miles over 8 flights.

Canberra 11-0, Silverbolt 9-5, Beroll 9-5.

Top weight accepting being under 11st. it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Cherrywood 9-0, Refresher 8-12, Pretty Good Sort 8-6, Keerit 8-6, Twa Brigs 7-9, Forfeit 7-8.

Top weight accepting being under 9st it. is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE.—Distance 1 mile.

Paul Pry 10-7, Forfeit 9-7, Miss Drake 9-4, Little Speed 8-2, Mil 7-11, Yvette 7-4, Molly S. 7-4.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Dhaman 10-4, Beyrut 9-3, Sparrow Hawk 8-12, Tajilmulook 8-11, Regent 8-8, Terror 8-4, Gowahajmer 8-3, Solar Star 8-1, Harry Johnson 7-7, Tulwar 6-9, Welcome 6-0.

THE PUNCHESTOWN PLATE.—Distance about 2¾ miles.

Simeon 12-7, Martha II. 12-1, Daisy Priam 11-4, Iaddi 10-1, Silverbolt 9-11, Terra Firma 9-0, Redshot 9-0.

THE KHANDALA PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Excelsior 9-0, Newmarket 9-0, Beethoven 8-6, Hurbia 8-6, Good Success 8-6, Nawabzada 8-5, Makbul 8-5, Shanghai 8-5, Aden 8-4, Aye Aye Sir 7-13, Triumph 7-13, Present 7-10, Faleh Khan 7-9, Saood 7-7.

THE KHANDALA PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Royalist 9-6, Sphere 9-6, Wonderful 9-0, Revivor 9-0, Heliograph 8-13, Malacca 8-11, Rahee 8-10, Puma 8-6, Mohsel 8-6, Meteor 8-5, Nayel Pasha 8-5, Powerful 8-2, Eldorado 8-0, Vudhia 7-13, Sayel 7-7, Jemadar 7-5.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Abdul Malik 10-12, Young Majub 9-5, Zaki Pasha 9-5, Malster 9-2, Solar Star 8-6, Master Bill 8-4, Ace of Hearts 8-1, Sweden 7-10, Gafal 7-4, Galiard 7-4, Fado 7-3, Ben Hur 6-6.

TWELFTH DAY.

SECOND ENTRIES.

(To be run on Saturday, 19th September.)

The second entries which closed on Monday, 14th September, are:—

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.
Distance about 5 furlongs.
1st Entries 12.

13 Mr. Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry (aged.)

THE ROSHERVILLE PLATE.
Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 14.

15 Mr. Gussy's ch e m Pension late Satellite (5 years.)
16 Mr. G. K's ch e m Lady Douglas (aged.)
17 Colonel Mussenden's b e m Dancing Mistress (4 years).
18 Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II. (4 years.)
19 Mr. J. C. Gulstaun's b e m Orepesa (5 years.)

THE TURF CLUB CUP.
Distance 1¼ miles.
1st Entries 26.

27 Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Huzaa (4 years.)
28 General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Haify (6 years.)
29 Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk (aged.)
30 Captain E. B. Egerton's g a h Longboat 14-0 (aged.)
31 Messrs. C. M. Khake and S. Ibrahims ch a h Solar Star 13-3½ (aged.)

THE MOFUSSIL PLATE.
Distance 1 mile.
1st Entries 34.

35, Mr. T. Harrisons' ch a h Aye Aye Sir 13-3 (6 years.)
36 Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven 14-0 (6 years.)
37 Messrs. Mahomed A. Nanjee and Mahomed Jamal's ch a h Nawabzada 14-0 (5 years.)
38 Captain S. S. Hayne's g a h Sadil Malik 13-3½ (6 years.)
39 Mr. Gussy's ch a h Revivor (4 years.)
40 Messrs. E. & P. Nazareth's g a h Royalist 13-2 (6 years.)
41 Maharaj Kumar Vijay Sinhjee's g a h Malayeb 13-1½ (aged)
42 Mr. Arthur's br a h King Mac (4 years).
43 Mr. Marshall Reid's g a h Ambassador 14-0 (4 years).

THE LAWN PLATE.
Distance about 5 furlongs.
1st Entries 8.

9 Mr. Abdoola Faras' b a h Malster 14-0.
10 Mr. R. S. Forage's g a h Polish 13-3.
11 Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts 13-3½.

THE MECCA PLATE.
Distance 1 mile.
1st Entries 12.

13 Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah 14-0.
14 Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Tenebreuse 13-3½.
15 Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Galiard 14-0.
16 Messrs. S. V. Kennedy and Watson-Smyths' g a h Ali Baba 14-0.

THE ASSAYE PLATE.
Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 16.

11 Captain Cairnes and Mr. S. A. Sanfords' b e m Kit Grey Leg (5 years).
12 Lt.-Col. G. Moore's b e g North (6 years)
13 Lt.-Col. G. Moore's ch e m Spring Daisy 14-1½ (aged.)
14 Colonel Mussenden's b e m Dancing Mistress (4 years).

ADDITIONAL RACES.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

(To be run on Saturday, 3rd October.)

THE YILDIR PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second, Rs. 500, third, Rs. 300.

A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance 1¼ miles.

Entrance.—Monday, 28th September Rs. 15, with Rs. 5 more for horses not struck out by 4 p.m., Thursday, 1st October, 1914.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second, Rs. 300, third, Rs. 200.

A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division. Distance 1 mile.

Entrance:—Monday, 28th September, Rs. 5, with Rs. 5 more for horses not struck out by 4 p.m. Thursday, 1st October, 1914.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

(To be run on Saturday, 10th October.)

THE FAREWELL PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third, Rs. 300.

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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

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2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

B H. HEWETT,
A. M. Inst., C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 16th September, 1914.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, September 17, 1914.

THE AFTERMATH.

We have been hearing recently a great deal about German barbarism and German brutalities. But these direful reproaches are hurled not against the whole Teutonic race. They are showered mostly on the men now engaged in hostilities, specially the host of German officers and German Princes who have been brought up in the Bismarckian cult of blood and iron. The bulk of the nation as we know is cultured and German scholars, philosophers and poets, as much as the men of science have during a century and upwards contributed largely to the progress of higher civilisation and humanity. It is necessary at this juncture not to be carried away by the excesses which have been on all sides attributed to the military, specially the arrogant hot-blooded and hard-hearted Prussian junkers. The Emperor himself belongs to that particular tribe, and no doubt he glories in the open expression of the cult of his tribesmen. "The Kaiser undoubtedly is a megalomaniac," as the "Investors' Review" calls him, "of precisely the same mental type as his cousin of Bavaria who sought refuge and rest from all his earthly troubles in the waters of his lake." So it is needful to refrain from making a sweeping generalisation. The German people are one thing and the German militarists of the Junker caste are another. The "Investors' Review" correctly observes that our chief complaint against the German people is "that they have been so long and so pitifully subservient to the megalomaniac Hohenzollern and his savage Prussians, that for that subserviency the whole race is now going to suffer appalling afflictions, not only by the loss of its empires, German and Austrian, but through hunger and misery inconceivable." During the next 12 or 18 months, proceeds our contemporary,

"the probability is that thousands upon thousands of more people in the Austrian and German Empires will die from starvation than will be maimed or slain by bullet and bayonet in active warfare, and in no sense will the punishment of the German people end when the war is over. They will have to pay for their war, recoup the expenses of the allies attacked, with the callous miscalculating cynicism the Kaiser's Chancellor Von Bethman Hollwegg displayed in his last speech to the Reichstag."

But leaving politics and German or rather Prussian character alone, let us reproduce here some of the salient facts of German industrialism and of German mercantile shipping.

"In 1912, twelve millions four hundred and eighty-six thousand tons of German owned shipping entered German ports with cargo, and nine millions nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand tons left also loaded."

That is an increase of 5.42 million tons on 1901 and in the clearance of 4.34 million tons. Now, be it remembered at the present hour that almost a greater portion of this Germanised shipping has been, or is being, captured or driven off the sea or detained in neutral ports of the world, helpless to do anything. The Germans have to reflect, when peace is restored, on the aftermath which will be presented to their view of this great shipping which has so vastly stimulated their foreign export and import trade. It will be a disaster fearful to contemplate. It is always said that destruction is easier than construction. Imagine what time it will take to rebuild what may be destroyed or wrecked during the course of the war. Is there a doubt that strenuous exertion, inexhaustible energy and untold monetary resources will be needed to reconstruct this shipping and the trade. Just consider the German import trade for 1910. It came to £569 million and the exports to £476 million. Of the imports those from Russia came to £78 million in 1912; to £79 million from the United States; and to £42 million from the United Kingdom. From France the imports equalled £27 million. In all £227 million from these great countries. The whole of this for the time has disappeared. As to exports they amounted in 1912, to Russia £38 million, to the United Kingdom £58 million, and to France £34 million. To the United States the exports were recorded at £34 million. The aggregate of exports was thus £165 million. Is the re-establishment of this export trade possible. At the very least five years from the date of peace will be required to get back a considerable portion. The Reviewer says: "By the war it has decided to wage, Germany has at one stroke driven out of existence, destroyed with these four countries alone nearly 40 per cent. of her total foreign trade." Having regard to the fact that the war has made the importing countries alive to the expediency of becoming independent of many of the commodities, it is reasonable to assume that at least 50 per cent. of this loss will be a permanent loss. Imagine the force of the economic truth this fact conveys! But for the time the Germans are blind! It is only when the experts come to cast up the arithmetic of the aftermath that they will awaken to the grim reality of this loss.

Again it is boasted in Germany that the empire has food to last one year. That is the official estimate. The boast, it is to be feared, cannot hold water. Even the armies are not sure of being fed. In all quarters it is apprehended that the food famine in Germany in the coming winter will be "something Europe has not known for centuries!" Justly, therefore, observes the "Investors' Review" that "the German people are already paying for their subservience in hunger and sorrow. But there are 70 millions of them, and whatever their miseries they will have to undertake to compensate the nations they have driven to rise in defence of their territories, of civilisation, of human advancement, and the right of every man to say how and by whom he shall be ruled for all they will suffer and lose in putting the savage back in his place, let us hope for ever." These are the dire calamities awaiting the Germans. But peace is still remote, and, as every week passes by, the economic issues assume increasingly appalling proportions which it is awful to contemplate. The wind has been of their own sowing and the whirlwind will have to be reaped with all the fury, the vengeance, the rack and the ruin it will bring in its trail. And what about the Emperor's military pride and prestige? It will mix with the dust. As the Hellenic poet reflected two thousand and five hundred years ago:

"Climbing oft Pride seeks to dwell
On Fortune's highest pinnacle.
Hurled from the summit strait
Down the vast abrupt of Fate."

That will be the end.

Notes of the Day

The War and Trade.

The Returns of the Board of Trade for the month of July showed a decline of £24,000,000 or 3.9 per cent. in imports and of £44,940,000 or 6 per cent. in exports. The extent to which the figures for August have been affected by the war is not yet known, but it is certain that the variations will be far more serious. According to Mr. Norman Angell, the author of "The Great Illusion," the outcome of the war does not mean any material gain to England, but that such diversion of trade as will result is likely to be much more in favour of the United States than of England. He thinks, moreover, that England will become less and America more the carrier of other nations' goods and the manager and middleman of their finances. There is some force in these predictions but Mr. Angell takes altogether too pessimistic a view of the future of international trade. So far as the British Empire is concerned, the Imperial Government as well as the Governments of the Dominions and of India have already stepped into the breach, and a campaign, world-wide in its activity, has been started.

The Board of Trade's Activities.

Not many years ago at such a crisis British manufacturers would have found themselves without any guidance whatever. Just as the Boer war found us unprepared in a military sense, so, had the present trouble arisen then, we should have found ourselves unprepared with any definite plans or organisation in the commercial world. To-day, however, the Empire is infinitely better equipped. Although still in many ways less efficient than could be wished, the Intelligence Department of the British Board of Trade is, to a much greater extent than the general public imagine, ready for the present crisis, and it has with commendable promptitude taken steps for placing British manufacturers and merchants in possession of the information that they urgently need if the present opportunity is to be seized. Taking the principal articles of commerce in turn, it is issuing to manufacturers and merchants whose names are on its list particulars of conditions concerning them in markets held prior to the war by German and Austrian trade. The Indian Commercial Intelligence Department, too, is engaged upon the same task, although its progress has not hitherto been specially rapid. But Indian conditions are not similar and are beset, in a country where the principal manufactures have hitherto been imported from Europe, in the absence of means or machinery to convert the raw material into the finished product, with extraordinary difficulty, as we showed in our leading article yesterday, commenting on the economic disturbance which is prevailing at this time in Bombay and all other centres of trade in this country.

America's Chances.

There is of course every possibility that the United States, as pointed out by Mr. Angell, will seize the opportunities of increasing the volume of her trade presented at this moment. In certain classes of goods she is, of course, handicapped, and it is a moot question whether she can cover much of the ground lost by Germany in the East. Alert rivals, notably Japan, are already in the field, and the prizes are to those who are first. But there is no doubt that the United States is almost perfectly equipped to be the world's banker at this time. Hitherto the newer countries of the world were able to find financial accommodation in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, and so on. While the war continues military and naval operations will absorb all the spare capital that Europe possesses; and, therefore, there must be a serious limitation of financial supplies if some new centre does not take the place that some new cities of Europe have for the time being to evacuate. This is the United States' golden opportunity, which, if taken advantage of, will phenomenally increase her internal prosperity, some of which will, moreover, become permanent. But it must be remembered that America is also a heavy sufferer from the war.

The German Crown Prince.

The German Crown Prince whose army has been driven back and has moved its headquarters to Mont Faucon, is, as everybody knows, the hero of many exploits. But very few people have heard anything of his exploits in India. A correspondent recalls his discourteous behaviour in Lucknow and his still more discourteous behaviour in Calcutta. He failed to keep his engagements to be present at the Oudh Talukdars' fete given in his honour at Lucknow and at the races on Civil Service Cup Day at Calcutta and did not go to the church service arranged by the German colony. In fact his Imperial Highness has a *penchant* for ignoring lesser mortals and for keeping people waiting. This fine Prussian conceit is also due to his taking himself seriously as a sportsman, and some excellent stories are told of his prowess in polo and as a pig-sticker. The impression he left on the minds of most of the army officers with whom he came in contact was that he was a swashbuckler of an extraordinary kind.

The Servian Soldier.

A telegram to-day states that the Servians have won another great battle at the angle of the Save and Drina rivers, defeating 90,000 Austrians and capturing large quantities of war material. The Servian successes must be immensely gratifying to the Slav races and are a revelation to the military experts. For although the Servians gave a remarkably good account of themselves in the Balkan war, there were many on the eve of the present war who did not hesitate to predict an ignominious Servian failure. Austria-Hungary, doubtless, harboured that view, but to-day how rude is the awakening! The Austrians, in their military pride, looked down upon the Servian Army, consisting of the most part of peasants, who, according to those who have an intimate knowledge of the country, do not appear impressive in their sheepskin caps or broad felt hats tied beneath their chins, and short brown jackets with loose shirts tied about their waists with scarlet sashes. The cavalry, too, does not make a good show, the horses being lean and shaggy, with wooden saddles made of sticks roped together, and with enormous wooden stirrups and reins of coarse fibre. As a matter of fact the costume of the Servian troops is of startling variety and crude colours, but one and all are born fighting men, as their history shows, yet with all the poetry and piety of the peasant in Eastern Europe, who is inspired to racial hatred by old ballads and folklore and who goes to battle after confessing his sins, praying to his saints, and lighting a candle to bring him victory.

The Yeravda Reformatory School.

We are glad to see from the Report of the Reformatory School at Yeravda for last year, which has just been issued, that the institution is not being worked, as many similar institutions, in the spirit or with the methods of the drill-sergeant. Altogether there were 138 boys, of all ages up to sixteen, at the end of the year,—high-caste boys, low-caste boys, Hindus, Mahomedans and Indian Christians. Some of the boys are "licensed," that is, they are sent out to work after learning useful occupations such as gardening, carpentry, smith's work, painting, polishing, book-binding and composing. Five candidates were sent up for the First Grade Art Certificate Examination, out of whom four passed. The health of the boys was good during the year, due to the care exercised by the Superintendent and the medical attendants and inspectors. The gymnasium is, we are told, very popular, and the boys continue to show a partiality for cricket and other games. Altogether the Report is one on which the Superintendent may be congratulated.

HOME RULE AND WELSH BILLS.

OPERATION SUSPENDED FOR A YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14, 5-55 p.m.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Home Rule and the Welsh Bills would be placed on the statute book, but he would introduce a Bill to-morrow suspending the operation of both measures for a year, or if the war lasted longer to a date not beyond the termination of the war.

Meanwhile the Government guaranteed that the Amending Bill would be introduced and dealt with before the expiration of the time limit.

AMERICANS EVACUATE VERACRUZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

The American troops have been ordered to withdraw from Veracruz.

AMERICA'S PEACE TREATIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

Mr. Bryan, the Secretary of State, has signed peace treaties with Great Britain, France, Spain, and China.

ITALIAN CRUISER RECALLED FROM SOMALILAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Italian cruiser Piemonte has been recalled to Venice from Somaliland.

KARACHI STEAMER DETAINED IN ANTWERP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, September 16.

The "Sind Gazette" hears from London that the Hueberfels which had cargo for Karachi has been detained in Antwerp by the Belgian military authorities along with the Gnisenau (Austrian service) and the Schildturm.

The directors of the Southern Punjab Railway Company Limited have declared an interim dividend on the ordinary stock of £5 per cent for the six months or at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum.

GERMANS KEPT ON THE RUN.

ALLIES' ADVANCE IN CENTRE CONTINUES.

HOW THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE WAS WON.

GERMANS' FUTILE ATTEMPT TO ENCIRCLE ALLIES.

ANOTHER GERMAN CRUISER SUNK.

AUSTRIANS AGAIN BEATEN BY RUSSIANS AND SERVIANS.

The British and French troops are successfully following up their advantage and on their right the Germans are being kept on the run. At the end of Tuesday, French territory on this side had been entirely evacuated and the enemy is now retreating on Metz.

The Allies' advance in the centre between Argonne and the Meuse continues and on the left though the enemy is still occupying a strong position north of the Aisne, fighting is proceeding along the whole line.

The full report by Field Marshal Sir John French of the six days' fighting which will be known in history as the battle of the Marne shows clearly how German strategy had miscalculated, and shows clearly, too, how complete was the victory of the Allies.

The Servians and Montenegrins are co-operating in Bosnia and pushing back the enemy along the whole line and the Austrians are continuing to retreat against the victorious Russians.

Revolting accounts of further atrocities, wanton destruction, pillage and murder on the part of the German Army are contained in to-day's messages. Mr. Asquith has announced that there will be an official enquiry into the allegations regarding German atrocities.

High tributes are paid to the invaluable services rendered by British aviators in collecting information.

From Rome comes news that the Italian Government is being strongly urged to abandon its policy of neutrality.

A Berlin message states that another German cruiser has been sunk by hostile submarines; while a Stockholm cable describes the German capital as depressed and apprehensive.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ALLIED FORCES.

ALLIES OCCUPY RHEIMS.

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY DRIVEN BACK.

FIGHTING IN PROGRESS ALONG WHOLE LINE.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 4-25 p.m.

The Press Bureau says:—

The enemy is still occupying a strong position north of the Aisne. Fighting is proceeding along the whole line.

The army of the Crown Prince has been driven further back and is now on the Warennes-Consenvoye-Ornes line.

The Allies have occupied Rheims.

Six hundred prisoners and twelve guns were captured yesterday by a corps on the right of the British.

Rain has made the roads heavy and is increasing the difficulty of the German army in its retreat.

ADVANCE IN CENTRE CONTINUES.

BOMBARDMENT OF VERDUN DENIED.

PARIS, Sept. 16, 2-25 a.m.

An official statement issued here at eleven o'clock on Tuesday evening says:—

Our armies on the left wing are in close contact with the enemy along the whole front on the heights north on the Aisne and west and north of Rheims.

Our advance in the centre between Argonne and the Meuse continues.

The German official statement that the Army of the Crown Prince is besieging and bombarding Verdum is untrue. Verdun has never been attacked.

Fort Troyon has only been bombarded but it is now free.

There is nothing to report on our right wing.

GERMANS RETREATING ON METZ.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 6-35 p.m.

A *communique* issued in Paris this afternoon says:—Germans, north of the Aisne, are standing at Forest Aigle and Craonne.

The enemy's centre extends from the north of Rheims to Chalons and Vienne-la-Ville.

The Germans, on our right, are retreating on Metz, Etain, Delme and Chateau Salins.

RELIEF OF FORT TROYON,

IMPORTANT BEARING ON GERMAN RETREAT.

PARIS, Sept. 16.

The relief of Fort Troyon has an important bearing on the fate of the Germans who invested it and the adjoining forts with the object of securing their retreat on Metz.

Their failure means that the French are masters of the valley from Toul to Verdun and the armies of the Crown Prince and the Duke of Wurtemburg will probably be unable to cross the Meuse and will have to endeavour to pass Stenay Gap and to reach Luxemburg via Longwy.

GERMAN CAVALRY ROUTED.

MEN AND AMMUNITION CAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A thousand French cavalry surprised and routed three thousand German cavalry with quickfirer detachments near Poperinghe.

After two hours, the French troops captured 120 Germans and many quickfirers on motors and ammunition waggons.

The French losses were thirty, including two officers, killed.

GERMANS IN WANT OF AMMUNITION.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Papers found on a captured German general include a telegram sent to General Kluck imploring him to send ammunition.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

FRENCH TERRITORY ON RIGHT ENTIRELY EVACUATED.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 6-45 p.m.

A communique issued in Paris in the course of the afternoon says:—On our left the enemy prepared trenches on the Aisne between Compiegne and Soissons, but was obliged to abandon them. The Germans from Amiens have retired on Peronne and Saint Quentin. The Germans were also in a defensive position behind Rheims, and were unable to hold it. The enemy at Argonne withdrew north beyond the forest of Belnoue and Triaucourt, while on our right the retirement was general from Nancy to the Vosges. Indeed, at the end of yesterday, French territory on this side had been entirely evacuated.

FORCES IN TOUCH AGAIN.

ENEMY MAKING STAND ON AISNE FRONT

PARIS, Sept. 15, 4-0, a.m.

It was officially stated at eleven last night that: Our left wing has everywhere regained touch with the rear-guards, even of the main body of the enemy. Our troops have re-entered Amiens, which the Germans had abandoned. The enemy appears to be making a stand on the front marked by the river Aisne. It also seems in the centre to intend to resist on the heights north-west and north of Rheims. It continues to fall back between the Argonne region and the Meuse.

PASSAGE OF THE AISNE.

RIVER CROSSED DESPITE STRONG OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 5 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that all day yesterday the enemy stubbornly disputed the passage of the River Aisne, but despite the difficulty of forcing the river in the face of strong opposition, nearly all the crossings were secured by sunset.

On our right and left the French troops were confronted with a similar task in which they were successful.

Many more prisoners have been taken.

The Crown Prince's army has been driven back, and has moved its headquarters from Saint Minehould to Mont Faucon.

Our right has succeeded in the Woevre region in relieving the Forts of Troyon, which had been on frequent occasions fiercely attacked during the last few days.

Our pursuing detachments in Lorraine maintain contact with the Germans. The *morale* and health of our armies are excellent.

GRUESOME ROADSIDE SCENES.

RESULT OF DESPERATE REARGUARD ACTIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Special correspondents following the allies say that there have been a series of desperate rearguard actions, but that nowhere can it be said that the engagement began or ended. The roads are littered with broken boughs from shell-scarred trees, piles of undischarged shells, broken guns and carts, and scattered heaps of sleeping blankets.

At every rise were temporary defences, and behind them corpses. Shallow graves border the roadsides.

Long lines of waggons full of British and French soldiers, happy and confident, are rushing in pursuit.

SIR H. SMITH-DORRIEN IN HIGH SPIRITS.

"WE HOPE TO KEEP THE GERMANS ON THE RUN."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A correspondent met General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien at Coulommiers on the 8th instant. He was in high spirits. He told a group of officers who had been marching all night with the British reinforcements:—"You have done splendidly, but I want you to push on another nine miles to the fighting line. We hope to keep the Germans on the run."

Correspondents declare that the Crown Prince's army is in danger of being cut off before it can join the rest of the retreating force.

SIX DAYS' FIGHTING.

HOW THE MARNE BATTLE WAS WON.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 2-30 p.m.

In a report from head-quarters, Field-Marshal Sir John French deals with the operations from the 4th to 10th of September.

On Friday the 4th it became apparent that there was an alteration in the direction of the advance of Kluck's army, which, since the battle of Mons had been playing its part in a colossal strategic endeavour to create a Sedan for the Allies by outflanking and encircling them.

Kluck, moving south-east, left a strong rearguard along the river Ourcq to hold the Sixth French Army Corps and prepared to ignore the British, as being driven out of the fight. The enemy endeavoured to attack the main French army and cut through and envelope it.

The Germans on Saturday continued the movement and crossed the Marne southwards, and engaged the Fifth French Army Corps, which retired towards the Seine.

Large German forces on Sunday pushed through Colommiers past the British right wing. Further east, the Fifth French Army Corps made a night attack carrying three villages at the point of the bayonet.

The Allies' left wing on Monday made a general advance. We had been reinforced and pushed north-east, co-operating with the Fifth French Army Corps advancing eastwards against the German rearguard along the Ourcq. Possibly weakened by the transfer of troops to the eastern theatre of war, and realising that the Sixth Army Corps and British threatened their flank, the Germans began to retire north-east.

SANGUINARY FIGHTING.

The Germans on Tuesday were driven to the Marne, the Frenchmen on our right capturing three villages after hand-to-hand fighting, inflicting severe losses.

The fighting on the river Ourcq was most sanguinary.

The Germans having massed a great force of artillery here, few infantry were visible.

The British overcame the resistance at Petit Morin, crossed the Marne and pursued the Germans, who were now hastily retreating northwards. The Sixth Army corps on Thursday continued to press. The Fifth Army corps by forced marches reached Chateu Thierry.

At Dormans, on the Marne, the British, after considerable fighting, captured 1,300 prisoners, 4 guns, 6 quickfirers, and 50 transport wagons. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded.

GERMANS DEMORALISED

The Germans here seemed demoralised. The British neatly trapped 400 Germans in sunken a road. All surrendered.

Quite one of the features of the campaign has been the success of British airmen, who have been specially complimented by General Joffre for the precision and exactitude of their news.

The Head-quarters statement adds that the arrival of reinforcements and the continued advance has delighted the troops, who are full of zeal and anxious to press on.

The Fifth Army Corps regained Montmirail after a hard conflict. The Sixth Army corps on Wednesday continued the battle along the Ourcq.

BRITISH AVIATORS' FINE WORK.

COVERING NINE HUNDRED MILES DAILY.

INTELLIGENCE OF GREAT VALUE COLLECTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Headquarters statement says that the flying corps during the twenty days to the 10th of September maintained a daily average of over nine reconnaissances of a hundred miles each, and that it is impossible to overestimate the value of the intelligence collected especially during the recent advance. Besides locating the enemy's army they had to locate the movements of our own units owing to the extent of the field of operations.

In pursuance of their principle the main object of the military aviators is the collection of information. Bomb-throwing is not indulged in to any great extent.

On one occasion a petrol bomb successfully exploded in a German bivouac at night, while from the diary of a dead German trooper it was discovered that a bomb thrown at a cavalry column struck an ammunition wagon, resulting in an explosion which killed fifteen men.

BELGIUM.

FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 4-25 p.m.

The German cavalry near Alost lost heavily yesterday against Belgian quick-firing detachments.

Twenty thousand Germans hastily evacuated Alost to reinforce the troops fighting in the vicinity.

GERMANS REDUCED TO INACTIVITY.

ANTWERP FORTRESS RE-ENTERED BY BELGIANS.

ANTWERP, Sept. 14, 6 p.m.

It is officially announced that the army has re-entered the fortress unmolested by the enemy, who has lost heavily during the fighting of the last few days, and has been reduced to inactivity.

SERVIAN FORCES.

SERVIAN MARCH ON BUDAPEST.

AUSTRIAN PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 7-10 p.m.

The Austrians are feverishly entrenching the roads to Budapest.

150,000 Servians are successfully pushing the offensive.

The Servians and Montenegrins are co-operating in Bosnia and pushing back the enemy along the whole line.

AUSTRIAN FLIGHT FROM SEMLIN.

WAR MATERIALS AND FOOD LEFT BEHIND.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 1-20 p.m.

The Servians are successfully continuing the offensive. The enemy's flight from Semlin was most rapid. The Austrians left much war material and food behind them. The populace are overjoyed.

SERVIAN VICTORY.

BLOODIEST OF THE WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A Communique issued in Nish says:—

The Austraians massed their army from Racha to Jania in order to check our advance on the Drina.

The enemy attempting to cross the Drina were repulsed with heavy loss.

The enemy at the outset gained some advantage but the violent fire of our artillery and repeated bayonet charges compelled the enemy to retire at nightfall.

This Servian victory is among the bloodiest of the war and must have very great consequences.

SERVIANS WIN ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.

NINETY THOUSAND AUSTRIANS DEFEATED.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Servians have won another great battle at the angle of the rivers Save and Drina, defeating 90,000 Austrians and capturing howitzers, field-guns and quick-firers.

SERVIANS OCCUPY VISHEGRAD.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Servians have occupied Vishegrad.

GERMAN REPORT.

HEAVY BUT UNDECIDED BATTLES

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The German Staff announces that there have been heavy but undecided battles on their right wing. "The French endeavour to break through our lines has been defeated. Elsewhere there is no change."

DROPPED LIKE TIN SOLDIERS.

HOW 26 BRITISH BEAT 3,500 GERMANS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

How twenty-six British Fusiliers routed 3,500 Germans is described in a letter written by a Belgian soldier. He says that after the evacuation of Mons the Fusiliers were entrenched in a farm overlooking the village of Quaregnon.

They placed machine-guns behind holes in the farm door, and one of them shouted:—"We are going to cinematograph the grey devils."

When the Germans appeared the Fusiliers started turning the handles of the guns and the Germans dropped like tin soldiers. When the survivors rushed the farm they found that the defenders had disappeared, leaving the machine-guns out of order.

RUSSIAN FORCES.

AUSTRIAN DEBACLE.

HEAVY LOSSES NEAR RAVARUSKA.

CAPITAL OF ANOTHER PROVINCE OCCUPIED.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15, 4-0 a.m.

It is officially stated that the Russians on the Austrian main front crossed the river San and captured thirty guns, eight thousand prisoners, and enormous stores near Ravaruska.

Austrian batteries were found abandoned in the marshes round Bielgoray.

General Broussiloff captured many prisoners and guns in repelling the last desperate onslaught by the Austrians.

The Austrians on the right bank of the Dniester have been driven towards Dorogobytch. The Russians occupied Czernovitza, the capital of Bukovina, without firing a shot.

Bukovina is an eastern province of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, surrounded by Galicia, Russia, Moldavia and Hungary. It is traversed by offsets of the Carpathians.

AUSTRIANS DESERT GERMANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 16.

When the Russians broke the Austrian front in the battle at Krasnik, the Austrians abandoned the whole position 62 miles long, disregarding the Germans who retired fighting bravely although they lost thirty-two guns.

A German officer said in an interview:—The Austrians asked for our help and then deserted us. The German army will never forgive this act of dishonour.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

ENEMY CONTINUE TO RETREAT.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 6-50 p.m.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed:—

The Russians crossed the Lower San without resistance from the enemy who continue to retreat. We reached Mosciek after occupying Grodek and are now within one march of Przemysl. There was no fighting in East Prussia yesterday.

IN EAST PRUSSIA.

REASON FOR RUSSIAN RETREAT.

AUSTRIANS STRONGLY REINFORCED BY GERMANS.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.

The Russian Generalissimo announces that the rapid and vigorous advance of General Rennenkampf's army in Eastern Prussia, and the defeat of an Austrian army a million strong, compelled the Germans to bring many troops from the western frontier.

These constantly arrived between the 28th. August and 7th. September. Then the Germans attacked through the Masurian lakes region, woods and marshes, well known to them.

Their right wing threatened to envelop the strong Russian forces on the front Nordenburg-Goldap-Souvalki.

This movement, which threatened gravely to endanger General Rennenkampf's troops, was resisted by the wings of the Russian covering troops, which by great self-sacrifice checked the enemy's advance, after battles which cost the enemy dear.

The Russian troops on the 14th. September emerged intact from a difficult position, and have occupied a position whence they can take the initiative in subsequent operations.

RUSSIA'S STRATEGIC SCHEME.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

It is stated in Petrograd that at the outset of the campaign General Rennenkampf ordered an advance into Prussia regardless of loss in order to relieve the pressure on France.

This object was obtained and Russia will now proceed to a strategic scheme which the defeat of the Austrians has simplified.

JAPAN.

JAPANESE CAPTURE ISIMO.

TOKIO6, Sept. 15.

The Japanese cavalry has captured Isimo, where there have been sharp skirmishes.

It is reported in Peking that the Japanese vanguard is at Kiaochao.

FIGHTING AT SEA.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK.

BY HOSTILE SUBMARINES ON SUNDAY.

BERLIN, Sept. 15, 5-20 a.m.

It is officially stated that the German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarines on the 13th September. The majority of the crew were saved.

The Hela is a protected cruiser with a displacement of 2,003 tons, 5,920 indicated horse power, and capable of attaining a speed of 20.5 knots.

The following is a list of the losses in the navies of the Powers up to the present:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

Amphion, 3,440 tons. Sunk by mines.
Speedy, 810 tons. Sunk by mines.
Arethusa, 3,750 tons. Damaged in North Sea.
Liberty, 965 tons. Damaged in North Sea.
Pathfinder, 2,940 tons. Sunk by mine in North Sea.

GERMANY.

[illegible], 22,640 tons. Reported damaged.
Ariadne, 2,618 tons. Sunk in North Sea.
Breslau, 4,500 tons. Reported damaged.
Koeln, 4,280 tons. Sunk in North Sea
Magdeburg, 4,500 tons. Ran aground and blown up.
Mainz, 4,232 tons Sunk in North Sea.
Hela, 2,003 tons. Sunk.
Panther, 962, tons. Reported sunk.
3 Destroyers. Sunk in North Sea.
1 Submarine. Sunk in North Sea.

AUSTRIA.

Zrinyi, 14,226, tons. Reported sunk.
Aspern, 2,362 tons. Reported Sunk.
Kaiserin Elizabeth, 4,000 tons. Disarmed in China.

FRANCE.
Nil.
RUSSIA.
NIL.
JAPAN.
Nil.

AFRICA.

SOUTH AFRICAN FORCE ACTIVE.

IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POSITION OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The South African force has occupied an important strategic position at Ramans Drift, southward of Warmbad, after a sharp skirmish.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 5-20 a.m.

The South African Mounted Rifles surprised a German force occupying a drift on the Orange River, sixty miles from Steinkope, and compelled it to surrender.

One rifleman was killed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT WILL ITALY DO?

GOVERNMENT URGED TO ABANDON NEUTRAL POLICY.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 4-0 a.m.

The Executive of the Italian Radical party has passed a resolution urging the Government to abandon the policy of neutrality, and not to miss the opportunity of securing natural frontiers for Italy, and participating in the settlement in accordance with democratic principles.

The journal Messagero says popular demonstrations should warn the Government of the danger of maintaining a disinterested attitude.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 5-20 a.m.

It is reported in Rome that the Italian Cabinet will shortly be reconstructed on a wider basis, the Socialists collaborating

RUMANIA AND AUSTRIA.

ADVANCES TO ITALY FOR COMMON ACTION.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 9-20 p.m.

Rumania is making advances to Italy for common action regarding Austria.

There have been demonstrations in front of the palace at Bukharest in favour of Russia.

INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

FINANCIAL PROPOSALS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 4-25 p.m.

Mr. Asquith will move a resolution in the House of Commons to-morrow sanctioning the financial proposals in connection with the Indian Expeditionary Force outlined at the meeting of the Viceroy's Council.

HOLLAND'S NEUTRALITY.

QUEEN'S APPEAL TO TRADERS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

In a speech from the Throne, Queen Wilhelmina says:—

The depression of our economic life resulting from the European situation is showing some amelioration.

The Queen appeals to traders to avoid even the appearance of bias in favour of any of the belligerent Powers.

INHUMAN GERMANS.

MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF SENLIS SHOT.

ZOUAVES ARRIVE IN TAXIS AND KILL MISCREANTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 15. 5-10.

The "Daily News" correspondent says that it was a shock to enter the historic town of Senlis, which is now a wasted ruin. The Germans held the town for ten days, and then destroyed it for their amusement.

The Mayor and two other burgesses were placed in front of an hotel and shot. They were not allowed to speak to their wives and children standing near.

The streets were littered with broken champagne bottles looted from the cellars.

Zouaves arrived in hundreds by taxi-cabs in the night and shot or captured the miscreants.

THE SACK OF LOUVAIN.

BELGIAN COMMISSION'S REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The report of the Belgian commission of inquiry absolutely denies that the people of Louvain fired on the Germans as all weapons had previously been given up.

The fire kindled by the Germans destroyed the University buildings, the Liberary etc.

The report also gives authentic cases of shocking savagery in various districts, cases including rape, murder, torture and arson.

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Sept. 15. 9 p.m.

Mr. Asquith has announced that there will be an official inquiry into the allegations regarding German atrocities.

KING GEORGE AND GERMAN WOUNDED

LONDON, Sept. 16, 6 a.m.

When King George was visiting Netley his train was delayed at Southampton owing to transport of the German wounded, His Majesty refusing to allow the transport of the wounded to be hurried.

Subsequently he conversed with wounded Germans in the hospital and an officer said to the King:—"We shall not forget your kindness."

His Majesty was gratified to learn that there was no difference between the treatment of British and that of Germans.

TSAR AND PRESIDENT POINCARE.

EXCHANGE OF CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Tsar has telegraphed to President Poincaré his congratulations on the brilliant victory in France.

M. Poincaré replied congratulating the Tsar on the Russian victory in Galicia and stating that the French Government is confident that it will soon be followed by other dazzling successes in Germany and Austria.

M. Poincaré adds that France is determined to continue the conflict with the utmost energy.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL N. FINDLAY.

LONDON, Sept. 16, 5-20 p.m.

The supplementary casualty list includes the name of Brigadier-General N. Findlay killed.

GERMAN GARRISON IN BRUSSELS STRENGTHENED.

LONDON, Sept. 16, 5-20 p.m.

It is stated in Ghent that the German garrison in Brussels has been strengthened and now numbers six thousand men.

Mitrailleuses have been posted on boulevards and stations.

GERMAN THREAT TO CHINA.

PEKING, Sept. 16.

The German Charge d'Affaires has notified China that his Government reserves the right to deal with China and to exact compensation for the alleged breach of her neutrality in permitting the landing of the Japanese.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Sixteen hundred German prisoners arrived in England yesterday.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

German wounded in Belgium.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

German charger captured by Belgians

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

Duchess of Sutherland in Belgium.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

Algerian troops in France.

A RUMOUR DENIED.

NO RUSSIAN TROOPS IN BELGIUM OR FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Press Bureau denies the rumour that Russian troops are in Belgium or France.

AMERICANS AND GERMAN DEFEATS.

LONDON, Sept. 16, 6 a.m.

It is a week since the public in Berlin received information about the battles near Paris.

The German wireless service to America from Berlin and statements made by the German Embassy in Washington have suddenly ceased. This has convinced the American people of German defeats.

BERLIN DEPRESSED AND APPREHENSIVE.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.

Letters received from Stockholm describe Berlin as depressed and apprehensive.

GERMAN GENERAL'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

German General Freise tried to commit suicide when ordered to retreat in France. He was captured.

"GOING ON MANŒUVRES."

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Many Saxon wounded who have arrived in Bordeaux, stated that they left Dresden thinking that they were going on manoeuvres and they were not aware that war had been declared until fighting began.

M. POINCARÉ PRESENTED WITH GERMAN FLAGS.

LONDON, Sept. 16, 6 a.m.

Two more German flags have been presented to President Poincarè at Bordeaux

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

OTTAWA, Sept. 16.

Two regiments of cavalry will accompany the first Canadian contingent.

RUSSIAN MOSLEMS AND THE WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The head of the Russian Moslems says they heartily associate themselves with the Indian Moslems in proclaiming to the world their solidarity with England.

Mr. C. A. Barron on recall from leave, has resumed his appointment as Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, relieving Mr. A. R. Kettlewell who remains in the Secretariat on special duty.

STOP PRESS CABLES.

(Received at 3 a.m.)

HOME RULE.

SUSPENSORY BILL PASSED.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 6-45 p.m.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith made an announcement regarding the placing of Home Rule on the Statute Book.

He said he would introduce next session the Amending Bill and had best hopes that a satisfactory and permanent settlement might then be reached.

The Premier paid a tribute to the patriotism of the Ulster volunteers in going on active service and said that any compulsion of Ulster was absolutely unthinkable. The Government was honestly desirous of acting reasonably and equitably to all.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the Opposition had been unfairly treated regarding Home Rule but would continue to support Government by every means in their power during the war.

The opposition, however, would not participate further in the discussion on Home Rule.

The Government's suspensory bill passed all stages in the Commons.

DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The House of Lords postponed the second reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill and then passed despite protests of Government all stages of Lord Lansdowne's Suspensory Bill.

"ENGLAND'S STRONGEST BULWARK."

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Speaking in the Commons, Mr. Redmond asked Mr. Asquith to address a great recruiting meeting in Dublin.

He emphasised that what was once the broken arm of England had become her strongest bulwark.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR EAST PRUSSIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military "Gazette" cables:—

The Germans are reported to be sending strong reinforcements by sea to the Memel river to threaten Tilsit. The "Daily News" Rome correspondent states that Russia has two armies in East Prussia, a third in the province of Posen and a fourth, the strongest, in lower Silesia. The Russians being convinced that the enemy are chiefly reservists will not invest the German fortifications but will pass between them leaving strong guards to protect their communications against sorties.

ADMIRALTY ORDERS [illegible] TRADE

NO BOAT TO LEAVE WESTWARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

Admiralty orders have been issued that no shipping is to be allowed to leave Rangoon westwards. Boats may go at their own risk to Singapore and Mergui. The port authorities have issued orders accordingly.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Amount already acknowledged	12,25,588	4	11
Collections from the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bijapur	3,775	10	8
Messrs. R. H. & G. A. Gahagan	3,000	0	0
Meyer Nissim Esq.	1,000	0	0
Lodge St. George, Bombay	1,000	0	0
Subscriptions collected by the President, Thana Municipality	642	8	0
Officers & Staff of the Bombay Co-operative Department	560	0	0
H. E. Admiral Sir Richard Pierse	500	0	0
S. C. Velinker Esq. (thro. Mr. S. M. Edwards)	500	0	0
Staff Carriage Goods Department B. B. & C. I. Railway	500	0	0
M. A. H. Mishari Esq.	500	0	0

Subscriptions collected by the Mamlatdar, of Taluka Wada, Rs. 490; W. E. Copleston, Esq., Rs. 400; Messrs. W. Crowder & Co., Rs. 300; Julius Gove, Esq., Rs. 300; Edulji Framji E. Davar, Esq., Rs. 300; P. H. Fitzgerald, Es., Rs. 250; The Hon. Mr. L. Millett, Rs. 250; H. C. Coyajee, Esq., Rs. 200; Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," Rs. 200; The Staff of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co Ltd., Rs. 200; The Staff of the Vacuum Oil Co., Rs. 200; Messrs. Mirza Mirza & Mangaldas, Rs. 150; The Staff of W. Crowder & Co., Ld., Rs. 146-8-0; Further contribution by the Staff, of the Bombay Presidency C. I. D., Rs. 122; Ramchand Malukchand Esq., Rs. 101; X. Y. Z., Rs. 100; D. Riley Esq., Rs. 100; Bapuji C. Divecha Esq., Thana, Rs. 100; Bridge Players of the Ahmedabad, Parsee Gymkhana, Rs. 60; Mr. Aliudin, Rs. 50; Mrs. A. M. DeSouza, Bandora, Rs. 50; Miss Goodfellow, Rs. 50; Mr & Mrs. S. S. Perry, Rs. 35; Subscription collected by the Mamlatdar of Salsette Taluka Rs. 23; Dadar Salt Preventive Station Staff, Rs. 21; Shapurji N. Chandabhoy, Rs. 20; B. H. Wiles Esq., Bijapur, Rs. 19-12-0; Offertory at Church of Scotland, Parade Service, Deesa Camp, Rs. 17; Anon, Rs. 15; Alpha Deesa, Rs. 10; The Bombay Genuine Milk Supply Dairy Association, Rs. 10; Indian Congratulation M. E. Mission, Church Talegaon, Rs. 6-8-0; S. M. Manga, Rs. 5; G. R. Nadkarni Esq., Re. 1; Total Rs. 12,41,369-1-7.

The Honorary Secretaries would be obliged if Donors who have promised donations to the above Fund and have not already paid in would kindly send to the Honorary Treasurer Sir James Begbie, Kt. (Bank of Bombay.).

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

The following further donations and gifts in aid of the Bombay Women's Branch of the Indian Imperial Relief Fund are announced:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 88,255. Per Mrs. A. E. Pundit:—Mrs. Pundit, Rs. 30; Mis Aileen Pundit, Rs. 10; Miss Marjory Pundit Rs. 10; Mrs. J. E. Davar, Rs. 30; Per Lady Petit:—A Parsi Zaorastrian Lady, Rs. 100; Jamshed, Silla & Sorab K. J. Mody, Rs. 15; A Zarthosti Lady M. K. S. Rs. 25; Homi Maneck, Rs. 25; A Zoroastrian Mother and her children Rs. 28; Per Mrs. D'Monte:—Mrs Frank Oliveira, Rs. 25; Mrs. Anthony F. Henriques, Rs. 10; Mrs Martha D. Aguiar, Rs. 5; Miss Lydia D. Aguiar, Rs. 5; Mrs. J. C. D'Almeida, Rs. 10; Other ladies of the Bombay Last Indian Association, Rs. 70; Per Major F. de B. Hancock, Administrator, Porbandar State, 4th donation:—Mr. Clement M. Sykes, Rs. 75; Mrs. Gulabray C. Oza, Rs. 10; Mrs. Purshotam Lakhamsi, Rs. 5; Mrs. Tajbhai Jeewaji, Rs. 25; Mrs. Ladhabhai Bhanji, Rs. 51; Mrs. Ismail Mamao, Rs. 25; Mrs. Haji Ayab Haji Begmamad, Rs. 15; Mrs. Haji Dada Haji Habib, Rs. 10; Mrs. Haji Mamad Haji Dada, Rs. 10; Mrs. Ratanshi Mepa, Rs. 5; Mrs. Mansukhray Hariray, Rs. 10; Mrs. Buran Udin, Rs. 5; Mrs. Devji Karsonji, Rs 10; Mrs. C. M. Desai, Rs. 5; Mrs. Vrajlal Ranchodji, Rs. 20; Mrs. Haji Ismail Haji Dada, Rs. 10; Mrs. Dosabhai Bhagwanji, Rs. 7; Mrs. Pranlal M. Mehta, Rs. 7; Mrs. Kalianji Hirachand Vohra, Rs. 7; Mrs. Harjiwan Gokaldas, Rs. 10; Sundry collections, Rs. 9; Mrs. Krishnalal M Jhaveri, Rs. 15; Mrs. Anandibai Y. D. Dikshit, President of Thana Women's Meeting, Rs. 91; Mrs. Ward, Doongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, Rs. 50; Public of Thana per Huzur Deputy Collector, Rs. 200; Total, Rs. 89,334.

Lady Chandavarkar, 134 yards Flannel; Mrs. Serinbai Peroshaw Bhedwar through Mr. F. H. Nowrojee, 16 Blankets; Mr. C. D. Baker, 5 suits; Mrs. Bhagubai Bhogte, 12 yards material; "Bob", 2 pairs woollen bed socks; Mrs. Sharp, Tray cloths & feeders; Mr. A. E. B. Gordon, 1 tin tobacco goracco for Native Troops; Mrs. Hutchinson, 2 Blankets & warm clothing; Mrs. "P", Pants, Shirts, Jackets, Books & Magazines; Mrs. W. S. Sharpe, 4 Sweaters, 4 Mufflers & 2 pairs Stockings; Mrs. & Miss Lacey, Kirkee, 2 doz. Pillow cases, 1 Muffler & 2 pairs woollen socks; Mrs. Hope, Warm clothing; Mr. & Mrs. Bowhill, Igatpuri 100 English New Testaments and 100 English Psalms. & Tracts; Mr. Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy, Old "Times of India."

CORRECTION.

For Mr. Sunderbai Sirur, Rs. 15, read Mrs. Javeri through Mrs. Sirur, Rs. 15.

For Mrs. Luxmabai Paravaski, Rs. 15 read Miss Laxmibai Parulkar, Rs. 15.

GUJARATI LADIES' WAR FUND.

The following donations have been received for the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund by the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal:—

Mrs. Rattonbai Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, Rs. 50; Mrs. Jamnabai Tribhovandas Malvie, Rs. 51; Mrs. Jaminabai N. Sakkai, Rs. 50; Mrs. Krishnagauri Chimanlal Hurilal Setalvad, Rs. 50; Mrs. Parsonbai Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Rs. 50; Mrs. Ruxmanibai Latubhai Asharam Shah, Rs. 50; Lady Jogmohandas Vurjivandas, Rs. 35; Mrs. Ichhagavri Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai, Rs. 35; Mrs. Lilavanti Bhagvandas Motilal Jeheveri, Rs. 25; Mrs. Mathuradas Damoderdas, Rs. 25; Mrs. Rattonbai Bhukandas Govindji, Rs. 25; Mrs. Kesarbai Lalji Govindji, Rs. 25; Mrs. Kalavati Bhavanidas Motivala, Rs. 21; Mrs. Jaskorbai Gulabchand Devchand Javeri, Rs. 21; Parsonbai Gulabchand Mocichand Damania, Rs. 21; Miss Vasant Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathabha, Rs. 21; Miss Laxmi Karamsey Dawji, Rs. 21; Mrs. Velabai Dwarkadas Goverdhandas, Rs. 15; Mr. Gocaldas Runchhordas, Rs. 15; Mrs. Manibai Gordhandas Doongarsi, Rs. 15; Mrs. Jamnabai Govindji Madhavji, Rs. 11; Mrs. Kikabai Premchand Roychand, Rs. 11; Mrs. Manekbai Keshavji Hirji, Rs. 11; Mrs. Ramibai Morarji Kandar, Rs. 10; In Memory of late Mrs. Dihrjlal Motilal Desai, Rs. 10; Mrs. Nagindas Tribhovandas Kazi, Rs. 10; Mrs. Purshotamdas Kursondas Mulji, and other sundries, Rs. 7; total Rs. 847.

INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The total of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund up to the 12th instant, amounts to Rs. 25,50,000.

The s.s. City of York arrived at London on the 15th instant.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

A NEW PROCLAMATION.

A new Proclamation was published in the "Gazette" yesterday, superseding previous ones, regarding the prohibition of trading with enemy subjects. It states:—

1. The aforesaid Proclamation of the 5th August 1914 relating to Trading with the Enemy and paragraph 2 of the aforesaid Proclamation of the 12th August 1914, together with any public announcement officially issued in explanation thereof, are hereby as from the date hereof revoked, and from and after the date hereof this present Proclamation is substituted therefor.

2. The expression "Enemy Country" in this Proclamation means the territories of the German Empire and of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, together with all the colonies and dependencies thereof.

3. The expression "Enemy" in this Proclamation means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the Enemy Country, but does not include persons of Enemy Nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the Enemy Country. In the case of incorporated bodies, Enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an Enemy Country.

4. The expression "outbreak of war" in this Proclamation means 11 p.m. on the 4th August 1914 in relation to the German Empire, its colonies and dependencies, and midnight on the 12th August 1914 in relation to Austria-Hungary, its colonies and dependencies.

5. From and after the date of this Proclamation, the following prohibitions shall have effect (save so far as licenses may be issued as hereinafter provided) and We do hereby accordingly warn all persons resident, carrying on business or being in Our Dominions:—

(1) Not to pay any sum of money to or for the benefit of an enemy.
(2) Not to compromise or give security for the payment of any debt or other sum of money with or for the benefit of an enemy.
(3) Not to act on behalf of an enemy in drawing, accepting, paying, presenting for acceptance or payment, negotiating or otherwise dealing with any negotiable instrument.
(4) Not to accept, pay or otherwise deal with any negotiable instrument which is held by or on behalf of an enemy, provided that this prohibition shall not be deemed to be infringed by any person who has no reasonable ground for believing that the instrument is held by or on behalf of an enemy.
(5) Not to enter into any new transaction or complete any transaction already entered into with an enemy in any stocks, shares or other security.
(6) Not to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire or other policy or contract of insurance with or for the benefit of an enemy nor to accept or give effect to any insurance of any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance (including re-insurance) made or entered into with or for the benefit of an enemy before the outbreak of war.
(7) Not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of or obtain from an Enemy Country or an enemy any goods, wares or merchandise nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of or obtain from any person any goods, wares or merchandise for or by way of transmission to or from an Enemy Country or an enemy; nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for or coming from an Enemy Country or an enemy.
(8) Not to permit any British ship to leave or enter or communicate with any port or place in an Enemy Country.
(9) Not to enter into any commercial, financial or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of an enemy.
(10) Not to enter into any transactions with an enemy if and when they are prohibited by an Order of Council made and published on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, even though they would otherwise be permitted by law or by this or any other Proclamation.

And We do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid or abet any of the aforesaid acts is guilty of a crime and will be liable to punishment and penalties accordingly.

6. Provided always that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allies' or neutral territory, not being neutral territory in Europe, transactions by or with such branch shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

7. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to prohibit payments by or on account of enemies to persons resident, carrying on business or being in Our Dominions if such payment arise out of transactions entered into before the outbreak of war or otherwise permitted.

8. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our license or by the license given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade whether such licenses be especially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

9. This Proclamation shall be called "The Trading with the Enemy Proclamation Number 2."

RETREATING GERMANS.

PROBABLE EFFECTS OF BELGIAN PRESSURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—London, September 14:—There is some speculation as to the possibility of the Germans safely retreating across the frontier. In view of the Belgian pressure it is suggested that the whole invading force may have to pass through Luxemburg which is in the nature of a bottle-neck.

It is anticipated that the Germans will give battle on the line between Mezieres and Montmedy if unable to do so sooner.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN AUSTRIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables on the 14th:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent states the latest Russian victory has brought them across the track of the Austrians on the north and south, of the line from Ravarusska to Gorodek. The Russians now bar the Austrians' retreat to Cracow and the road to the Carpathians is only open to those portions of the enemy's army not already at Przemyhl. It is stated elsewhere, that the Austrians driven across the San river have reformed on the other side and are now able to offer some further resistance. Russian official reports do not explicitly state that the Ravarusska-Gorodek positions have been taken. There is no official statement that the Russians have entered Germany south of East Prussia but there is more than one report of their presence before Posen and Breslau.

Aldershot is to become a great training centre of the new army for whose accommodation large numbers of barracks are to be erected.

General Archibald Hunter will command.

TREACHER AND COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

AUDITORS' REPORT CRITICISED.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW DIRECTORS

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Treacher and Company, Limited, was held yesterday evening in the Company's premises, the chairman Mr. Robert Barlow, presiding.

The following annual report of the directors was presented to the meeting:—

The directors greatly regret that circumstances have much delayed the issue of the annual report for the year ended 31st March 1914, and that the accounts disclose a loss, which result is as disappointing to them as it must be to the other shareholders. One of the causes which have combined to produce this result is a large falling off in the Company's business, the turnover for the year having been considerably less than in the previous year. This the directors attribute amongst other causes to the general depression in trade. We have also had a larger amount than usual to provide for losses from depreciation of perishable stock, and for rectification of some mistakes in accounting and stock taking in 1912-13 discovered since the accounts for that year were made up, which have adversely affected the accounts for 1913-14. A very exhaustive examination of the outstanding book-debts has been carried out by a sub-committee of the board, whose report stated that:—(1) The amount required to adjust finally the "value payable post" Ledgers, to which reference was made last year is Rs. 5,614-10-11; (2) that certain book-keeping adjustments should be made, and certain debts due by customers which they consider bad and irrecoverable should be written off. These amount together to Rs. 16,450-15-3, making a total of Rs. 22,065-10-2. The total to be thus provided for amounts to more than half of the total loss shown for the year. They further reported that debts amounting to Rs. 5,040-1-11 which may or may not be recoverable should be considered as doubtful. The aggregate result of the abovementioned factors is that the accounts show a debit balance of Rs. 41,645-15-2 which the directors have carried forward as a debit to profit and loss new account.

Analysis shows that the actual operations of the year have resulted in a small profit notwithstanding the reduction in turnover.

To this report the auditors, in certifying the accounts to be correct, had attached a minute in the following terms:—

"Had the amount estimated for rents of the company's property and the interest on investments being carried to reserve fund, as is done in the case of a few joint stock companies, the loss instead of being Rs. 41,645-15-2 would have been Rs. 80,816-8-5, but the assets of the company would not have been affected in any way as the reserve fund would have been increased by a precisely similar amount."

The auditors had also made a separate report which was not circulated but was kept for inspection by any share-holder at the company's office.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The chairman moved the adoption of the report and the audited statement of accounts. In doing so, he said that the report showed them the result not of the year's working but of the year's accounts, which were two different things. This year had to meet charges which did not belong to it, namely, bad debts, errors in last year's stock-taking and loss in the deterioration in perishable goods. It was a matter of very great regret to the directors to meet these charges, which, in some cases, undoubtedly ought to have been written off a little sooner. The share-holders must have noticed that they had mentioned in the report that one of the causes of the loss was the large falling off in the company's turn-over. Trade generally had been bad and they had a financial panic in the end of the last quarter of the last year and that no doubt had affected their business but as they were fully aware the loss could not be attributed to that cause only. He did not wish to mention what he considered to be the main cause of this loss because all those present at the meeting were fully aware of what he was referring to. However, be remarked, he did not wish to keep back the fact that there had been great faults in the administration of former years. He pointed out that if errors had been discovered earlier, they would have affected the result of the previous year and the accounts of this year would have been enhanced, but they would not have affected the net result. The list of stock had been made out by the acting general manager Mr. Reynolds with even greater care than before, and he himself had spent many hours in checking it and trying to discover errors. Possibly there might be errors but the utmost possible care had been taken on this occasion and he would be intensely surprised if any errors cropped up hereafter.

The chairman then read to the shareholders the supplementary report made by the auditors but as it was between the share-holders and the auditors we refrain from publishing the same.

Continuing his speech, the chairman said that the auditors only were responsible for the statements that they had thought fit to make. It was not a report contemplated by the act but it went far beyond it.

Another thing that he wished to tell the meeting—and he did so with the great regret and that regret was fully shared by his colleagues on the board—that he had received a letter from Mr. D. F. Wadia resigning his seat on the Board. He had always found Mr. Wadia taking the keenest and greatest interest in the Company and he could say that none had gone into the affairs of the company more thoroughly than Mr. Wadia had. Under the circumstances he regretted that owing to personal reasons Mr. Wadia was obliged to resign his seat on the board.

Mr. D. F. Wadia seconded the proposition

Mr. A. J. Cursetji asked for further explanations regarding the losses, more particularly with reference to the statements made by the auditors in their report.

The chairman gave the different items of losses in detail which he said were all entailed in previous years. He further observed that their ledgers and books generally had been thoroughly reformed in the last four months and that Mr. Reynolds had taken great pains and trouble over them and any error in future was to his mind an impossibility.

APPEAL TO THE CHAIRMAN.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji then addressed the meeting. He said that to avoid all conflict and unpleasant remarks he wished to adopt a middle course and that was by suggesting that the directors and share-holders must come to a mutual agreement. They could not congratulate themselves on the report and for that he did not attach any blame to the directors, who were doing their level best to promote the interests of the shareholders. But there had been lack of supervision on the part of the general manager, of whom they had expected very good results. Had the true results been made known in the past, they would have known that they were using a misleading profit account in paying dividends. The present position was such that far from being unable to make the expenses meet their income, they were making huge losses. That position would not improve for few years to come owing to keen trade rivalry, present economic conditions and loss of business. He therefore, appealed to the chairman to carry out the wishes of the large majority of the share-holders by consenting to take the Company into voluntary liquidation. There was nothing to gain for the directors, he said, by continuing the working of the Company and there was all to lose for the share-holders. He, therefore, appealed to the chairman to allow him to move a resolution to that effect.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded the proposal of Dr. Jehangir that the Company be wound up voluntarily. He said he did not desire to allow one remark of the chairman to pass unnoticed. He had great respect for Mr. Barlow, who was working very energetically for the Company but his remark to which he took objection was very insinuating Mr. Barlow was not bold enough to say that openly but had remarked that everybody knew what he meant. Now, be would assure Mr. Barlow that the gentlemen asking for liquidation had as much interest of the Company at heart as Mr. Barlow and others had. What would the share-holders gain by winding up the Company if they thought that in future the Company would work at a profit. The share-holders working in that direction had the same interest as Mr. Barlow had and credit must be given to them for that. Long before they had agitated for liquidation, the Company had not been making any profits and that could be proved from the accounts of past years.

Mr. A. J. Cursetji supported the resolution. He said that they had been dwindling from day to day and from year to year. Three years ago they had been given an assurance that if the Company did not work well after a trial for three years it would be wound up. Three years had expired and with worse results. Therefore the assurance given three years ago must be carried out.

PROPOSAL NOT IN ORDER.

The chairman said that he had received a similar proposal from another share-holder on the 11th instant but he was advised by the Company's solicitor that it was not in order. With great regret he ruled it out of order, for had it been in order he would have had no objection to put it before the meeting.

A shareholder asked if the Board would consider it sympathetically and bring forward the proposal themselves on a future occasion.

The chairman said that the Board would consider the proposal but he could not say whether the directors would bring forward the same proposal.

Mr. A. M. Tod next addressed the meeting. He said that for his part he would promise that the desire of the majority shareholders would receive the most sympathetic consideration of the directors. He further wished to point out that Mr. B. H. Warden was watching their interests on the board very keenly and they had also got to put in two directors in place of Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Wadia and even if there were stiff-necked directors they would be out-voted.

A share-holder entreated Mr. Wadia to give his reasons for resigning.

Mr. Wadia said that he did so on personal grounds and his resignation had nothing to do with the affairs of the company.

In replying to the general remarks, Mr. Barlow referred to Dr. Master's observations that the share-holders acted with good intentions and said that it was not a question of intention but it was the course of action adopted that caused a loss. Referring to Dr. Jehangir's remarks that there was a great difficulty in making two ends meet, he said that he now firmly believed that the company was now made rockbottom and that its stock was first class. The other proposal of Dr. Jehangir would undoubtedly receive their best consideration.

MR. GAZDAR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. S. N. Gazdar then moved an amendment to the effect that the report and accounts be adopted but the meeting disapproved of it in as much as it disclosed serious losses which could have been avoided if the company had been put into liquidation last year in deference to the wishes of a large majority of shareholders. In doing so Mr. Gazdar said that had Mr. Barlow given a satisfactory assurance about Dr. Jehangir's proposal, he would have spared the speaker the painful duty of adversely commenting on the balance-sheet and accounts. To begin with the auditors' report was not attached to the balance-sheet, a state of affairs which was very much to be deplored for the up-country shareholders would know nothing about it. From the auditors' report he found that there were misappropriations and fictitious entries and he believed that that was the reason which prompted the directors in not publishing it. Year after year they were told that losses were due to mistakes in former years and in 1910 Mr. Barlow told them that Mr. Hockerday was rectifying those mistakes. But from the present report they found that Mr. Hockerday instead of rectifying mistakes was multiplying them.

Continuing, Mr. Guzdar said that the heavy loss of Rs. 80,000, as pointed out by the auditors, would not have occurred had Mr. Barlow and his colleagues not rested against the wishes of a large majority. If not legally, they were most certainly morally responsible for the result.

Mr. Gazdar then commented on the figures in the balance-sheet in detail and remarked that a loss of Rs. 22,000 according to the figures given by the directors, on a business with a capital of seven lakhs was startling.

Mr. M. B. Sethna seconded the amendment.

ALLEGED MISSTATEMENTS BY AUDITORS.

Mr. D. F. Wadia said that as reference had been made to the auditors' report, he desired to clear certain misunderstandings about it. In the first place the auditors had mistaken their duty and position so far as their office was concerned as the act did not contemplate a report such as they had made. As to its merits he would say that he was the first director who had objected to its being circulated to share-holders and for very cogent reasons. The main reason was that it contained misstatements to use the mildest term. Mr. Wadia referred to two of these and pointed out that they were incorrect statements to make and observed that no self-respecting man would circulate such a report. With regard to misappropriation and false entries, the auditors had not done justice to the Board and to the officers of the Company. As to the honesty and probity of the cashier, against whom the allegations were made, no one had the least doubt and the auditors had not chosen to say that they had an explanation from the cashier about it.

Mr. Barlow then briefly replied and pointed out from a section in the Act that the directors were not bound to circulate the auditors' report.

Mr. Gazdar's amendment was then put to the vote and carried, only five voting against it. It was also passed as a substantive proposition.

Mr. M. B. Sethna then moved that Mr. N. N. Saher be elected director in place of Dr. N. H. Sukhia, who retired by rotation.

Mr. A. E. Dalal seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sorab Kias opposed it. He said Mr. Gazdar was obliging his friends or to be precise his counsel in the case against him.

Mr. Sethna objected and the Chairman ruled Dr. Kias's remarks to be personal and out of order.

Dr. Kias repeated that Mr. Gazdar was obliging his friends whereupon Mr. Gazdar retorted by saying that Dr. Kias being Dr. Sukhia's nephew was pleading his uncle's cause.

Mr. Tod and Mr. Barlow then paid a glowing tribute to Dr. Sukhia's work on the Board and said that they had not brought forward his name as Dr. Sukhia had told them not to put forward his name unless he stood a good chance of being elected.

Mr. Sethna's proposition was then carried.

The meeting next reappointed the same two firms of auditors and accepted Mr. Wadia's resignation with great regret. They elected Mr. P. H. Chichgar in his place as a director.

This concluded the business before the meeting which dispersed after passing a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT CONFERENCE RECENTLY HELD AT POONA.

A WORLD ADRIFT.

FRENZRY OF WAR IN BELGIUM.

All Europe is a study in strain. The unexpected swing of events has brought Belgium—Belgium which for 80 years has lived only for a neutral independence—to the centre of the arena. The Waterloo of 1914, as that of 1815, may very well be fought on Belgian soil, says Mr. T. M. Kettle in the "Daily News," writing from Brussels on Aug. 5.

It is impossible to exaggerate the sincere amazement of the man in the street, the man in the cafe. "We have gorged the Albuches with money. They have blackleggued us in business. We are stuffed with them—Bah! our national life is choked with these German sausages. And now! Traitors, cowards, violators of honour and the free Belgian frontier!"

The anti-German feeling is heating rapidly to a frenzy. No more demi-Munichs in the restaurants. Even if the beer be of German nativity—which is sometimes a little in doubt—it must be sold as Belgian. The more discreet patrons had already painted out, or draped in patriotic bunting, all advertisements for German products. But the ruse was not general, nor always successful. The window-breakers had already appeared, waving the tricolour, chanting "La Brabanconne."

Every street, and, indeed, every buttonhole, has blossomed as suddenly as the staff of Tannhauser. Cockades, rosettes, bows, the tricolours of France and Belgium, the red, white and blue of England, flower inexplicably into being. At ten centimes a time we manifest our sympathies, and make dazzling fortunes for the street-sellers.

At the house of a public official one finds a sort of synopsis of the general desolation. The family has just scrambled back from Switzerland. The eldest son, a captain of engineers, had already left for the front, ordered to action too urgently to wait even for a last handshake, a last kiss. His children cannot go out to breathe the air because the governess is German, and therefore liable to patriotic assault. The household is keyed up to any disaster.

At the Post Office there is a tumult that soon settles down into a patient queue outside the savings bank and money-order offices. The cashiers pay out the new five-franc notes: fresh and crisp, obviously and attractively new, they are fingered with distrustful fingers. Then the fingers grow suddenly ashamed of their distrust in the star of Belgium, stuff their notes into their wallets, and step briskly out to the music of the drums that beat in all hearts.

EXTRAORDINARY ENTHUSIASM.

The English declaration of war has evoked extraordinary enthusiasm, and at the same time brought so near the sombre and terrible crisis as to still the expression of that enthusiasm. It was no light-hearted crowd that stood to watch the Red Cross go to the front this morning. They streamed by in commandeered or volunteered motor-cars. Soldiers, unshaven and unslept, lounged with their boots upon cushions that a few days ago ministered to the very dainty masters of luxury. Limousines, taxis, trade-cars all went by laden with stretchers and medicine-cases. Everywhere the smell of rubber and antiseptics. And everywhere the desolating thought that before midnight these snowy bandages will be bloodied, and these stretchers laden with human debris. A la guerre, comme a la guerre!

Everywhere girls are hurrying through the streets with tin collecting-boxes. We subscribe to the Red Cross, to funds to support those about to become widows of the sword, to buy milk for the infants. Many of the great hotels have already been offered as hospitals. The gleaming symbol of Geneva—that inexplicable lapse of the soldiers of Europe into plain Christian mercy—is already displayed on them. Shops, big and small, are being prepared to serve as depots for the distribution of food in case of need.

It is impossible not to be with Belgium in the struggle. It is impossible any longer to be passive. Germany has thrown down a well-considered challenge to all the deepest forces of our civilisation. War is Hell, but it is only a Hell of suffering, not a Hell of dishonour. And through it, over its flaming coals, justice must walk, were it on bare feet.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY AS IT REALLY IS.

A RUSSIAN OFFICER'S KNOWLEDGE OF WAR.

The education of the modern officers has radically changed during the last few years, observes the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Mail." The development of modern warfare has rendered it necessary for him to acquire an ever-increasing burden of knowledge, so that on the Continent to-day the officer is certainly one of the hardest-worked members of the community. Training manuals replete with innumerable paragraphs have to be learnt by heart and put into practice during manœuvres year after year, in order that he shall be competent for the ultimate aim of his profession, which is war. Every year manœuvres are made more realistic, but, after all, there is no training for war like a war.

The Russian Army to-day contains the only men in Europe who have had this training, as far as war on a vast scale is concerned. Tens of thousands of officers and men who have taken the field with the Russian Army to-day have had the actual experience of modern warfare on which the latest military text-books based. Among the endless battalions who are now in the field against the Germans and the Austrians are any number of officers who have made the inevitable mistakes committed by troops facing fire for the first time. One might say that probably every battalion of the Russian Army is leavened by men who faced the inferno of fire at Port Arthur, Mukden, or other titanic combats of the Manchurian campaign. Soldiers understand the inappreciable moral effect which the presence of these veterans will have on untried recruits. The Germans with their forty-four years of drilling by the book have yet to show how their immense organisation, so perfect in peace, can stand the test of war. The Russian Army has passed through the ordeal by fire; the German Army has not.

THE RUSSIAN OFFICER.

I would describe the Russian officer, with regard to his social position and his relations with his men, as a mean between the French and the German officer. Like both, he goes through a long training and devotes the whole of his life to soldiering. Like the German, he belongs to the official caste, but the difference between him and his German comrade is that he is a Russian while the other is a German. In other words, the Russian officer is more capable of human feeling, and in a great national crisis like the present allows himself to be drawn into warmer and more intimate relations with his men because they, like he, are Russian.

Like the French officer, the ordinary company officer in the Russian Army is often drawn from quite humble stock. He may possess papers of nobility, but as often as not comes from a milieu which is practically that of the peasants. He enters a military training school at a very early age, seven or thereabouts, and after eleven or twelve years gets a commission. Commissions are conferred in a curious way. The cadet attends army manœuvres as a non-commissioned officer, and at the end of manœuvres either the Czar in person or in his absence the general commanding summons those who are ready for commissions and congratulates them as officers.

The Russian officer works just as hard as any other Continental officer. Certainly the training of recruits imposes a greater strain on him than on his comrades in other armies. The work of opening up a little the narrow and restricted outlook of the peasant makes the task of the Russian officer, in the words of one of them, "simple schoolmastering" as far as the training of recruits goes. The Russian officer is more or less paternal in his dealings with his men. He addresses them as "My children," and on active service willingly shares their hardships as indeed he is throughout his career expressly trained to do.

A NEW SPIRIT.

Those who know the Russian Army believe that the new spirit which has manifested itself since the Russo-Japanese War will make for efficiency in the present struggle. The banishing of vodka from the life of the soldier and the introduction of English games, particularly football, have gone far to improve the physical and moral condition of the men. The War Minister's recent recommendation to the officers' corps to exclude vodka from the regimental messes was followed to an extent which was certainly not expected. The efforts of the military leaders have been directed towards relieving the deadly dulness of life in a provincial garrison, from which so many abuses in the Russian Army have sprung in the past.

The physique both of officer and man is probably higher than that of the German Army. The powers of endurance of the Russian are well-known. The peasants are wont to cover daily immense distances on foot as quite an ordinary detail of their lives. The Russian infantry can go on for ever. They are not pampered by too much civilisation. Their wants are simple and easily satisfied. They probably still drink more alcohol than is good for them if they get the chance; they are also inordinate smokers, being perfectly happy if they can roll themselves a cigarette out of a pinch of coarse tobacco in a wisp of newspaper.

We are now congratulating ourselves on the excellence of the arrangements made by our General Staff for the landing of the Expeditionary Force in France. We had a very severe lesson fourteen years ago, and seem to have profited by it. In the same way, the Russian General Staff has taken to heart the teachings of the Manchurian campaign.

SEVEN FRONTIERS.

The difficulties confronting the Russian General Staff are many and great. The British Army knows something of frontier defence on its Indian North-West Frontier, but Russia has seven frontiers to guard. It is an axiom of war to be able to outnumber an enemy at a given point, but Russia has to be ready to outnumber her enemy at many points, hundreds and sometimes thousands of miles from one another. Another grave obstacle in the way of the Russian General Staff in its campaign for efficiency are the traditions of bribery and corruption which still remain in certain circles of the Russian bureaucracy.

It can no longer be denied that the Russian General Staff did sterling work in the Manchurian campaign, for the purposes of which half a million troops had to be conveyed across the whole of Siberia over a single line of railway. Since the Russo-Japanese war public criticism and the new spirit animating the Army have undoubtedly improved the quality of their work, and the fact that they have recovered confidence in themselves is shown by the recent manifesto issued by the War Minister, in which the Russian General Staff quietly affirm their readiness for war with the greatest military Power of Europe.

The finest brains of Russia are found in the General Staff, and Russians are not renowned for their lack of brain power. The entrance examinations for the General Staff are extremely severe, with the result that mostly men who are thoroughly keen on their work find admission. Favouritism to some extent there may be, as in other armies; but it is safe to say that the essential duties of the staff will only be taken on by serious and capable officers. The smoothness and speed of the Russian mobilisation are eloquent testimony to the thoroughness of the preparatory labours of the Russian General Staff in peace time. Before long there will be other and more striking proofs.

CHASED IN THE ATLANTIC.

FRENCH LINER'S EXCITING VOYAGE.

The French Transatlantic liner Lorraine has reached Havre after an exciting voyage from New York. She carried on board 450 French reservists, writes the Paris correspondent of "The Times" on August 15. Before their departure they excited general enthusiasm in New York. The band at the restaurant they visited played the "Marseillaise" and "Carmagnolle," while ladies brought them cigars and cakes. Before leaving, Captain Maurras, commanding the ship, asked the officers and crew whether he should start in view of the danger of capture by German cruisers, and their opinion was unanimous in favour of the voyage. "Then I shall show the Prussians that I have good crews," replied the captain. The liner steamed out of harbour at midday on August 5, amidst a salute from the American forts and cheers from English and American crews on ships in the harbour, while tugboats in the bay greeted her departure with sirens. That evening she sighted the German cruiser Dresden, but managed to show her heels. Soon afterwards she intercepted wireless messages exchanged between two other German ships, Strassburg and Carlsruhe, which which were waiting for her, but was able to escape them with the help of fog. These two vessels were about 25 miles from the Lorraine, and as long as they remained within reach the voyage was exceedingly exciting, for it was understood from the intercepted wireless messages that they had received orders to sink her.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, September 16.

The depression has moved from Central Provinces into the neighbourhood of Indore. It has caused abundant rain across the head of the peninsula, especially to south of its track. It is likely to move into Rajputana to-day. Disturbance in the extreme north of Agra has given local rain along the Northwest Frontier.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, Chota Nagpore, Gujarat, Central India, Central Provinces, west coast of Peninsula, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; local in Lower Burma, Assam, north-west Frontier Province, Lower Sind and North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, South-west United Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan, east Rajputana, Mysore and Southeast Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy one inch, Sibsagar and Saugor Island one and half, False Point four, Cuttack three, Lyallpur one, Parachinar and Cherat one and half, Dwarka one, Surat one and half, Akola three, Seoni one and half, Nagpur, Pendra two, Pachmarhi and Khandwa one, Raipur three, Bombay seven, Ratnagiri and Marmagoa one, Malegaon two, Ahmednagar one, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Mangalore one and half, Mercara one, Gopalpur two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Orissa, Central Provinces and Hyderabad and increase in Central India, Rajputana and east Gujarat.

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FALSE NEWS DENIED.

GERMAN MONETARY CRISIS.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" in a message dated August 16, says:—

American despatches from Berlin, which have reached Copenhagen by messengers and been telegraphed to New York, describe the acuteness of the money crisis in the German capital and the profound discontent caused by the cost of food. It is stated that the spirits of the people have been greatly depressed by the checks received by the Germans in the first stage of their operations; and resentment is general because Potsdam's promise to defeat the French before the Russian mobilisation had been completed has not been fulfilled.

Nobody doubts in Berlin that the German Staff had an alternative plan ready in case the resistance of Liège should prove effective; but the great delay which has ensued, coupled with the blow to German military prestige, has produced a state of nervousness and fear throughout the country. The Germans, we are told, "were prepared for set-backs in minor operations, but set-backs involving heavy loss of life and such serious delay in the general concentration were anticipated by none."

WAR OFFICE INFORMATION.

The German War Office issues practically no information, and in the absence of news people are prone to anticipate the worst. It is felt in Berlin that a big victory by the Allies in the next few days would produce a disastrous reaction throughout Germany, particularly in those quarters which have been taught from childhood to believe that the German machine is invincible.

Previous to the German advance the Government Press agents in Berlin circulated throughout the country statements that the British Fleet in the North Sea would be put out of action by the latest class of Zeppelins moving from the airship base at Heligoland. In some mysterious manner these Zeppelins, "whose details of construction and equipment have been guarded from all the European Powers," were to "raid" across the British battleships. It is realised now by the Germans generally that the failure of the boasted Zeppelins to annihilate Britain's naval power "in the first days of the war" greatly embarrasses the situation from the standpoint of the great General Staff, and has created a sense of national disappointment, which finds expression everywhere.

The Germans believe their cause to be good, but the war fever since the reservists have been called from every home has generally declined.

STRICT CENSORSHIP.

The censorship over all telegrams and methods of communication is extraordinarily severe, but the newspapers are not complaining and content themselves with reviling Russia and Italy. The anger excited by Italy's refusal to assist Germany grows every day, and when fully realised at home may even have the effect, it is feared of inducing Italy to side with France. The enmity between Germany and Italy could not be more pronounced than at present, even if Italy's forces had actually taken the field to help the forces.

The people of Germany have been taught to believe that their cruisers would always be able to break through the blockade in the North Sea, and the accounts published in Berlin said that the Kaiser's ships in the Western Atlantic were "holding their own." This information has been completely negatived by the German shipping offices in Berlin, with the result that everyone in the German capital now realises that German overseas commerce has been destroyed.

WHAT THE WAR COSTS.

£ 44,00,000 A DAY.

No war chronicled by history will have devoured such huge sums of money as the present battle of the nations. The minimum cost is estimated here (says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph") by economists at £400,000,000.

The figures given by military writers coincide and agree that about 8,500,000 men are under arms for land warfare. To those must be added 340,000 seamen.

If the Balkan War can be taken as an example, the coast of each man mobilised amounts to 10s. a day. This gives about £4,400,000 daily, or £132,000,000 monthly.

The figure is, however, considerably short of the mark, because it does not take into account the maintenance of the armies and fleets.

The German Reichstag authorised extraordinary expenditure to the extent of £250,000,000 to be obtained by a loan, and a further sum of £14,000,000 to be drawn on the gold and silver reserve of the Empire.

It is now well known that the tax of 5 per cent., on the stock of notes issued by the Reichsbank over and above its reserve in metal has been suppressed. The German Government will therefore secure the loan required by an issue of bank notes uncovered by a reserve of gold and silver.

This issue remind an one of the assignats of the first French Revolution, of which a few samples are kept as curious heirlooms in French families.

It is stated here that the Austrian army on a war footing costs the Empire £800,000 a day, but the Austrian Treasury was emptied by the mobilisation during the Balkan wars, which drained the financial resources of the Empire for more than a year, and it is hard to see where the Austrian Monarchy can find the £24,000,000 required to keep the Imperial and Royal armies and navy during the great war just opening.

The above figures are probably far short of reality, and it is therefore difficult to see how the Central European Empires can support a long and arduous war from the financial and economic point of view.

GERMAN BARBARITIES.

CONFESSIONS OF MURDER AND BURNINGS.

SOLDIERS' LETTER.

In the course of the successful French operations in Lorraine, a complete mail of letters written by German soldiers was captured. Most of them date from Badenweiler. One states, "We have already advanced sixty kilometres into France," and another writes, "Here we are in the south of France."

Most of them, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," make reference to food and drink. One says, "We have no need for money. We simply take." In another it is written, "Before burning the village we took away everything that was eatable or drinkable," and again, "The first village across the frontier was completely destroyed. It was a sight which was both sad and agreeable." In another letter it is stated, "We have shot the inhabitants of from fourteen to sixty years old. There were thirty of them."

In twenty other letters the phrases recur: "All were shot. We kill everyone. We have left no one living except the women." In several cases it is alleged that the inhabitants had fired upon the Germans, and that arms had been distributed by the French Government. This is entirely false. From the letters it is learned that the heat has caused many deaths among the German reservists, and that the Bavarian Regiment has suffered enormous losses. When our troops entered Blamont a few evenings ago they found notices upon the walls announcing that on the following morning the mayor and the chief men of the town would be shot. Our rapid arrival and the disorder of the German retreat saved these lives.

STREAM OF SHRAPNEL.

This is a resume of a soldier's letter to his father from the front. It gives, naturally, no indication of place, troops, or movements of any kind otherwise the letter would not have been delivered. I heard the letter read by the father of the corporal, who is in the French Field Artillery. "Our battery was moving on very broken ground, covered with brushwood, and scattered with fir trees. Many rocky declivities gave our horses some trouble.

"Suddenly our lieutenant, who was riding in advance, saw a squadron of the enemy supported some distance behind by a detachment of infantry. Our captain, who is a 'chic type'—(this is a French soldier's expression which is almost impossible to translate into English, but which might be described as a fine fellow)—brought our four guns into battery. He looked at the groups of Germans and took the range, rising his binocular and then took the range again with our lieutenant and sergeant-major. The order was given to lay the guns at 3,000 metres. The first shell burst a little beyond the exact range our captain desired.

"We had already made the correction ourselves before the fresh order came. The 'alboches,' or Germans, were just moving off but our 'syringues' (or, in English, syringes as French soldiers familiarly call their guns) pumped in a stream of shrapnel, which formed a slight haze over the groups we aimed at and in which I could see the blue sparks which showed the bursting of our melinite shells. Only a few horsemen galloped away, and several riderless horses rushed down the road, while two or three tore up the hilly ground to the right and left. The small detachment of infantry in support seemed to us, to be wiped out before they could disperse.

"About ten shells burst in front of them, scattering a hail of shrapnel bullets, 'pauvres diables' (the soldier underlined the words).

"Our ubiquitous guns and caissons had vanished before their masses of cavalry could come to try to capture our guns. Our horsemen captured a few 'Pruscos' (in English, Prussians), and these tired and dusty chaps made a queer "bobine." This another of the French soldiers' terms for a wry face.

CHASSEUR'S FEAT.

A thrilling story is told of a chasseur a pied, M. Perrin de Brichambut, mayor of the frontier parish of Art-sur-Meurthe, who is a non-commissioned officer of the reserves, and who took part a few days ago in a vanguard skirmish. He was surrounded by twelve Uhlans and captured, but refused to give himself up as a prisoner. He was thrown on the ground and a shot was aimed at his heart. He threw himself over on one side and the bullet hit him in the shoulder. The Uhlans thought that he was dead and galloped away.

The chasseur jumped up, and, making use of his revolver, fired at the two last Uhlans and killed them. He took the helmets of the two Uhlans whom he had killed and brought them back to his camp, where he was warmly congratulated. He was then conveyed to the hospital at Nancy, where is wound is being attended to and he is rapidly recovering.

Several breaches are reported on the Bengal-Nagpur Line between Lingadam and Kottavalra. There is no possibility of transhipment for the next 48 hours.

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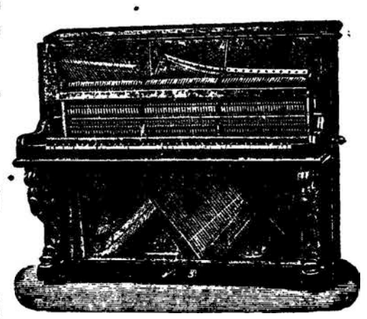

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THE PRIVATE CITIZEN AND THE WAR.

THE BEST WAY TO HELP.

The papers are full of advice to the private citizen as to how he can best help his country in the war, and every sort and kind of suggestion is being made as to funds, motor-cyclists, dealing with destitution if and when it arrives, special constables, ladies' needlework parties, and so forth, writes Mr. L. G. Chiozza, Money, M.P., in the "Westminster Gazette." We are almost in danger of forgetting that for most of us the chief duty of the moment is to go on with our business. If I may be pardoned for parodying a Miltonian line, I might suggest that "They also serve who only—go on with their work."

It is impossible for the enemy to ruin our business; it is quite possible, however, for the nation to bring a great deal of unnecessary trouble upon itself through the action of each individual in cutting down every sort and kind of activity and trade in a spasm of over-cautiousness. It is really necessary to point out that if every man-jack of us ceases to buy hats, clothes, and boots, it will not be well for the people who make these things for us, and that it scarcely atones to driving a man out of work to subscribe to a patriotic fund.

As to the general business position, if every man in the country through fear acts as though he expects business to come to an end, business will come to an end. If everyone ceases to buy, there will be no selling. If every joint-stock company decides to withhold its dividends, there will be no profits to spend, and each company will in effect help to frustrate business. If we all become misers, production and commerce will shrink all round, not because of the conditions of the war, but because of the unfortunate condition of our own minds. If writers in the Press and certain politicians will keep on saying that millions of people will soon be out of work, they will produce the fulfilment of their own prophecy by breeding fears.

The great thing at this hour is to see quite plainly that the dependence of production, and therefore of trade at large, upon a guaranteed supply of sea-borne materials, and the prosecution of an export and shipping trade to pay for imports, is secure if our shores are secure, and that the greater part of our export trade and the indispensable part of our import trade are conducted in peace with countries out of Europe and may be not only maintained but possibly increased in time of war. Unless, therefore, there has been a gigantic miscalculation with regard to our sea forces—and it is curious that some of those who assured us that our sea forces were too great seem to be most alarmed as to the cessation of sea-borne trade—we can, if the ordinary citizen will go on with his business and leave war to the soldiers and sailors, vigorously prosecute our commerce and the home production and trade which hangs upon it.

More than one-half of our food of such kinds as can be grown in this country, is produced at home. Of the imported supplies, nearly the whole has been imported in peace, and can now be imported in war, from places outside Europe. The chief exceptions to this general rule are sugar, bacon, butter, and eggs. Even as to these, supplies of the last three may be as plentiful in a few weeks' time as before the outbreak of war.

As to raw materials, by far the greater part of our supplies is derived from extra-European sources. There will necessarily be some difficulties with regard to special materials, as, for example, European dyes or yarns, but it is true of the great bulk of our material supplies that the war places us under no great disabilities.

If we analyse our imports for 1913 we find:

BRITISHS IMPORTS IN 1913.

From	£
Germany	80,500,000
Austria-Hungary	7,700,000
Enemy Powers	88,200,000
Rest of Europe	221,000,000
Total Europe	309,200,000
Rest of the World	459,800,000
All the World	769,000,000

If we want a properly sober idea of what the reduction of these imports would mean let us reflect upon the fact that in 1900, a boom year, imports were £523,000,000, and that as recently as 1907, another boom year, they were £646,000,000. It will be seen that the cutting-off of trade with the enemy Powers, serious as it is, cannot possibly involve us in the "ruin" which has been so freely spoken of.

It would, of course, be going to the other extreme, and simply talking Protectionist nonsense, to pretend that the cutting off of German imports is not an evil. Apart from the enemy nations, the curtailment of the productive powers of the allied countries is an evil for us as well as for them. Nevertheless, these considerations are certainly mitigated by the fact that there will be a certain cessation of competition, and that alternatives can be found for the most valuable of the European imports.

With regard to our export trade, two-thirds of the whole is done with countries outside Europe, and there is no reason to suppose that we cannot carry on a considerable European trade in the course of a little while. In this we shall be assisted by the fact that our chief commercial competitor will be unable to trade. Here is a brief account of our exports in 1913:

BRITISH EXPORTS IN 1913.

	£
To the Enemy Powers—	
Germany	40,700,000
Austria-Hungary	4,500,000
	45,200,000
To the Rest of Europe	133,400,000
	178,600,000
To Other Parts of the World	346,900,000
	525,500,000

European trade is less than one-third of the whole.

With regard to the import trade of the British Empire, the Board of Trade analysis shows the following imports from Germany for 1912:

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH EMPIRE FROM GERMANY, 1912

Imported into	£
United Kingdom	71,200,000
India	6,900,000
Australia	7,200,000
New Zealand	700,000
Canada	3,000,000
South Africa	3,300,000
Straits Settlements	800,000
Ceylon	400,000
West Africa	1,400,000
West Indies	200,000
Total above and other places...	95,500,000

These are very striking figures, and the longer the war lasts, and the longer Germany is incapacitated, the greater will be the opportunity for the British trader in the Colonial export market. It may be added that German trade won, as it ought to be won, in these places is likely to be retained, at least for a very considerable time, for very obvious reasons.

It remains to deal with shipping. Germany, of course, has won a very big place in the shipping world:

THE WORLD'S OCEAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

	Sailing tons.	Steam tons.	Total.
United Kingdom (1912)	900,000	11,000,000	11,900,000
British Possessions (1912)...	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Germany (1912)	400,000	2,700,000	3,100,000
Japan ,, ...	400,000	1,500,000	1,900,000
Norway (1911)	700,000	1,000,000	1,700,000
France ,, ...	700,000	800,000	1,500,000
Italy ,, ...	400,000	700,000	1,100,000
United States of America (1912)	300,000	600,000	900,000
Russia (1911) ...	300,000	500,000	800,000
Austria-Hungary (1911)	100,000	400,000	500,000
Total above and other countries	5,800,000	23,200,000	29,000,000

The second column, showing the world's steam tonnage, is by far the most important, as a steam ton stands for very much more than a sailing ton. We see that of 23,200,000 tons of ocean steam shipping the United Kingdom owns nearly one-half. Germany owns nearly 3,000,000 steam tons, and after ourselves is very far ahead of any other country in the list. Hundreds of German ships have already been captured and her converted liners are especially exposed to capture or destruction. It will probably take long for Germany to recover her shipping position after the war. When we consider the facts now we can better understand and appreciate the reasons why it was German policy to rule out of naval warfare the possibility of the capture of her mercantile marine.

A further consideration may be usefully examined. The United Kingdom has very considerable oversea investments, and it is the fact that nearly the whole of these are made in places not only outside the war area, but outside Europe. Roundly, we have £1,800,000,000 invested in different parts of the British Empire, £1,500,000,000 in the foreign States of North and South America, £100,000,000 in China and Japan, and only £190,000,000 in Europe.

Imports in satisfaction of the profits receivable can, of course, in the ordinary way of business be drawn from any part of the world, and are ordinarily so drawn, unless they are left abroad to be re-invested. The safe conduct of our imports, is, as we have seen already, guaranteed, and the only difference in the position of the United Kingdom in war is that it cannot so freely draw imports from certain countries. The imports will fall due, however, and will be duly drawn and received; the only variation will be in the matter of kind to some degree. The same remarks apply to imports receivable in respect of the services of our ships. The ships themselves will bring home their payment in imports, and the Navy will guard that payment.

We next come to the immediate effect of war expenditure. The investor will soon be asked to subscribe to war loans, and the amount which he subscribes will be promptly expended. Last year it is estimated that the British investments in places abroad amounted to nearly £250,000,000. We do not know if the present war will cost us more or less than that sum, but if we suppose it to cost as much during twelve months the effect of raising such an amount mainly by borrowing would be undoubtedly to bring foreign investing to a standstill. Last year a large part of our oversea investing was not made by our exporting goods from this country, but by leaving abroad interest due, which means, in effect, not taking up and bringing into this country imports due and receivable. It will be seen, therefore, that the immediate effect of raising that same £250,000,000 for war instead of investing it abroad would be *pro tanto* to increase trade and employment at home. It is a very important point in the immediate outlook, and has been strangely neglected by many who appear to be set upon the task of talking the nation into immediate unemployment.

It will be perceived that a very great deal indeed depends upon confidence. Nothing whatever is to be gained by our frightening each other into a condition of trading paralysis. Obviously however, if every man cuts down, the nation as a whole will cut down, and this would just as really and as truly happen in time of peace as in time of war, if we were foolish enough in peace suddenly to discharge servants, fold our hands, and court disaster. In 1866, during the Overend-Gurney panic, the nation was frightened into disaster in peace, and the Bank Rate was at 10 per cent. for about fourteen weeks, as compared with the few days at the beginning of this month. That is an object-lesson in panic-making, and its moral is that it is fear far more than war that makes men cease to trade during war-time. The public is already beginning to learn that the absurd food scare of the early days of August was founded upon childish misapprehension of the nature of our commerce. I hope it will not be long before there is similar awakening with regard to other branches of our normal activities.

AMERICAN COTTON TOPICS.

WAR-TIME AND AFTER.

The gigantic struggle in Europe has demoralised business, and it will only be when Great Britain or Germany has undeniably asserted its supremacy on the sea that business can be resumed in this country, for not until then will there be a lane through which commerce can be carried on with the Old World, wrote the New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" on August 7. Not since our own Civil War has the effect of war on the price of cotton been felt so sleverely by the Southern cotton growers as during the appalling developments of the past fortnight. The South in years gone by has virtually taken no interest in European politics, and conflicts between European nations have had no prolonged effect upon the marketing of the great staple of the South. It is true that the wars during the last fifty years have for a time had a depressing effect upon cotton, but the periods of depression have been followed by sharp recoveries in values. In July, 1870, at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, spot cotton in New York was selling at 20¼c. During August it fell to 19¼c., and three months later to 15¾c. This decline, however, was followed by a sharp rally, carrying prices upward to almost 18c. During the following winter the price of cotton again gradually declined, and when Paris fell the New York quotation reacted to 15½c. and a month later to 14⅜c. Afterwards there was a gradual recovery, and when the advancing tendency gathered momentum, in the spring of 1871, the rise was swift and remarkable. From early in March to June there was an advance of 6½c. Again, in 1904, at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, there was an early advance of 4½c.

THE SOUTH LIKELY TO SUFFER.

The Cotton Exchanges in this country still remain closed, and there is no telling when they will reopen. Just now the cotton trade is like a ship at sea without chart, compass, or rudder, and is utterly lost in the presence of the European War. What the future will bring forth no one dares to predict. It is hoped, however, that the war, through its vastness, is destined to be a short one, as men here fail to see how the struggle can long endure. In this great upheaval cotton will suffer severely, for if military operations on land should be prolonged, even if the supremacy of the sea is rapidly decided, European spindles will consume very little of our cotton. Other countries of the world will want American cotton goods though, and it would not be surprising if the consumption on this side of the water exceeds seven million bales. Still there will be a great surplus of cotton remaining in the South, and as there is every reason to expect that the crop is going to be a large one the question of what is to be done with the cotton is one that must be considered seriously. Should the markets open in the near future it would be a signal for heavy selling, and the effect on prices is not pleasant to contemplate, as everyone would lean with crushing weight on this one market. Should the Exchange, however, remain closed until the outcome of the war has shaped itself the law of supply and demand will once again assert itself. One result of the war undoubtedly will be the rehabilitation of the American Merchant Marine, for never in history has the need of American merchant ships been more clearly demonstrated.

Many of our prominent statesmen at Washington are appreciating the problem confronting the South in the matter of marketing the present crop under prevailing conditions of international trade. The South, in fact, faces a more serious situation than during our Civil War, with fourteen million or more bales about to become a drug on the market. These men believe that if some step is not taken soon to protect the value of cotton the South will face an appalling loss, from which it will not recover in a decade. Talk of asking for Government aid in valorising cotton, as the State of Sao Paulo did when the record-breaking coffee crop was produced in Brazil, has been frequent. Representatives and senators from the cotton-growing States have appointed a committee to plan a campaign to finance the crop of 1914-15. This committee is trying to devise a plan to prevent interruption of export trade with Europe, or, failing in this, to arrange to finance the crop. Should the crop be financed or valorised a load would be at once lifted off the market and the South saved from bankruptcy.

COTTON EXCHANGE'S ACTION.

Although the local market has been closed and there has been virtually no kerb trading in futures the Cotton Exchange has appointed a committee for the purpose of facilitating the liquidation of open contracts, and the outstanding domestic interest has been pretty well evened-up. There is said to be a large Liverpool-New York straddle interest that has yet to be liquidated, and the Exchange is urging that this should be disposed of. The Board of Managers have advised against the payment of profits on open contracts. This action was taken to bring about the liquidation of this New York-Liverpool straddle account. There is no hostile effort to bring pressure to bear on Liverpool, but the local contract situation is so mingled with speculative trades, hedge purchases, and sales, as well as straddle operations, that unless Liverpool helps out by covering the short end of its New York-Liverpool straddles the commitments will still be uncomfortably large. If a further decline takes places in the market upon resumption of business it is believed that Liverpool will also go down, and will need its New York profits on the short side to furnish the margins for losses in long contracts in Liverpool. New York, therefore, is disposed to withhold its short profits until the trades have been closed out.

IDEAL WEATHER IN THE COTTON BELT.

Weather conditions over the cotton belt since the Government published its July crop condition report have been ideal. The most noted improvement has been in Texas, where general heavy rains have almost completely relieved the drought. Sections of the Central States that have complained of dryness have also been completely relieved. Showers, in fact, have fallen all over the belt, improving the outlook considerably. The rains in Texas will be of considerable benefit. There was much deterioration before the rain came, but late-planted cotton it is said, will recover rapidly. The early-planted cotton, withstanding the dryness, has done very well, and it is reported that the rains will prevent shedding, helping the plants to hold the bolls. There are still many complaints of dryness in Oklahoma and Arkansas, as the rainfall there has been decidedly light. Cotton is opening rapidly all over the State of Texas, but a free movement is not expected until the end of August. In the Central States, according to travelling authorities, the outlook was never better. There is little complaint of the weevil, and the damage from that insect is far less than at any time since they appeared. In Georgia and the Carolinas cotton is reported to be opening fast. The conditions there are still rather irregular, but the prospects generally are decidedly favourable. Early-planted is maturing rapidly, but the late-planted is still undersized and is not expected to bear very heavily. Taking the cotton belt as a whole the condition of the crop is far better than the recent Government report of 76.4 per cent indicated.

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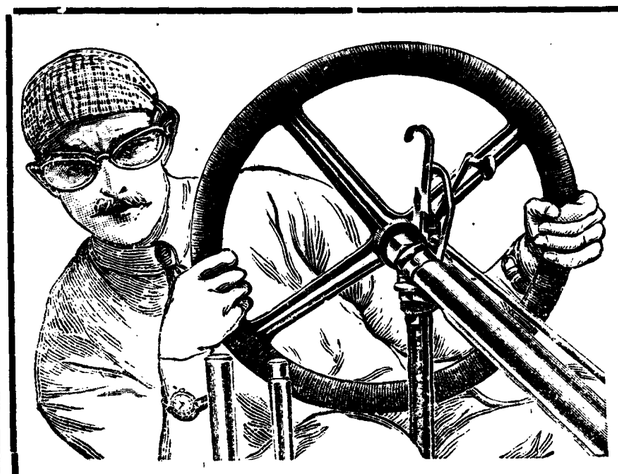

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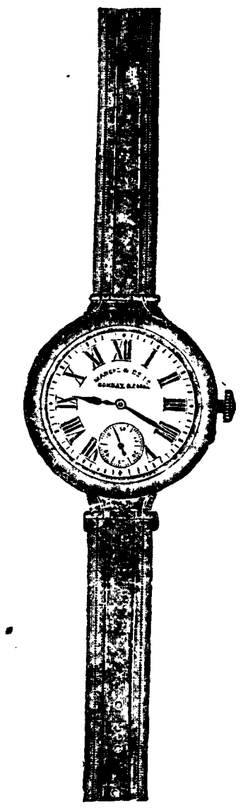

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Model "V" Drivers, ,, Brassies	5 8
Crescent Mashies, ,, Lofters, ,, Cleeks	5 0

Auchterlonie's Clubs.

Dreadnought Drivers	6 8
,, Brassies	6 12
Drivers	5 8
Irons	5 0
Brassy Drivers	5 12
Cleeks	5 0
Lofting Iron	5 0
Bulger Brassies	5 8
Ladies' Drivers	5 8
,, Brassies	5 12½

Simpson's.

	Rs. a.
Vulcan Dreadnought	5 12
Driver Bulger, Brassy ,,	5 0
Cleeks, Lofting Irons, Niblicks, Mashies, Gun-metal Putters	5 0

Carruther's.

Putter, Approaching Cleek, Mashie Iron, Cleek	

The New J. W. Fibre Clubs.

	Rs. a.
Drivers	10 0
Brassies	10 0
Putters	8 8
New Angle Shaft Golf Clubs, absolutely the latest thing in Golf From Rs. 6-8 each.	Rs. a.
Shafts "Selected"	2 4
Fitting extra	0 8

REGULAR SUPPLY OF GOLF BALLS AT LOW PRICES.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

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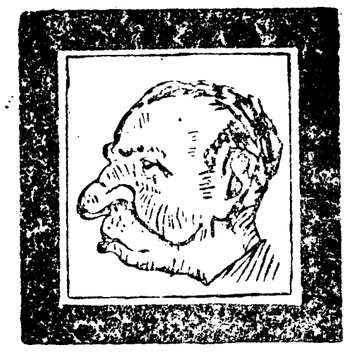


The
PORTRAIT of a GENTLEMAN!
is merely to draw your attention to the fact that
WE ARE
ADVERTISING EXPERTS.
Anything & everything in up-to-date Advertising

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

—NOTICE.—

MOST IMPORTED COFFEES
have INCREASED in price
from 25% to 50%

LIPTON'S COFFEES

REMAIN AS BEFORE
BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICES

PURE at . . . Re. 1- 2-0 per lb.
FRENCH No. 1 at. . . „ 0-13-0 „ „
„ „ 2 „. . . „ 0-10-0 „ „

NO INCREASE IN PRICE

Blended by Experts, Roasted and Ground Daily

Obtainable from all large Dealers.

REFUSE HIGHER PRICED OTHER BRANDS.

LIPTON'S Ltd. (Incorporated in England)
P. B. No. 248—Bombay.

NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS beg to inform their numerous customers that they have not increased their prices of Provisions and Stores, neither will they do so, unless compelled by increased cost on future shipments.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

TO BE WELL DRESSED IS SUCCESS

We carry the largest and most varied stock in the East of the

LATEST "FASHIONABLE MATERIALS"

AND SPECIALISE IN

'COSTUMES'

AND

'MILLINERY'

"GOWNS" FO ALL OCCASIONS.

We specially cater for those ladies with little time at their disposal and always have

AN IMMENSE VARIETY

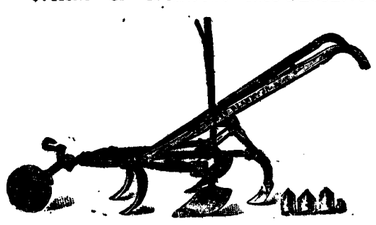
OF

READY TO WEAR
FROCKS

in our usual irreproachable Style, Cut and Finish.

Stanley Humphreys & Co
COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS
Waterloo Mansions, BOMBAY

FARM & GARDEN IMPLEMENTS OF THE LATEST TYPE.



Double & Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, showels hoes etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engine etc .. only always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.
(STOVE DEPOT.)
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The WEST END Lens Shape "MATCHLESS"
KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.
COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

15''' small size.

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.
15''' Size .... Rs. 12
18''' Size .... Rs. 11
With Arabic or Roman dial same price,
With fancy dial, Re. 1 more.

CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY — CALCUTTA

JINTAN
wonderful Tonic and Mouth Refresher.

—SPECIAL MERIT OF JINTAN—
As a digestive, it is unequalled and will not disturb the functions of the most delicate stomach.
Its antiseptic properties render it very efficacious in warding off diseases and at the same time it imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath of the user.
By virtue of its aroma, it effectually masks the odour of Tobacco and Alcoholic Spirits.
It acts beneficially on the vocal cords and has found much favour with public speakers, actors, singers and those whose vocation necessitates a severe strain on the throat.

GOOD FOR
Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion, Diarrhœa and Dysentery.
Absolutely free from any injurious Drugs!
TRY RIGHT NOW!
Made from the prescription of the following eminent medical men, viz:
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MADE OF . . LECTE ENGLISH OAK BARK TANNED LEATHER
HAND SEWN THROUGHOUT.
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH UNDER
EUROPEA EXPERT SUPERVISION.
PERFECTLY FITTED AND SMARTLY TURNED OUT.

Silver-plated pair Horse Harness from	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	350
Brass Mounted „ „ „	..	..	..	..	..	„	250
Silver-plated single „ „ „	..	..	..	..	..	„	160
Brass Mounted „ „ „	..	..	..	..	..	„	135

The above prices include best quality NEVER RUST METAL BITS, and are NET CASH, Patent leather Pad Cloths with fancy patent leather binding, crests, etc., extra.

WE STOC THE FOLLOWING STANDARD PREPARATIONS.

'EQUINOINT." Infallible for Spavins, Swollen Joints, Ring-bones, etc	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	10-8
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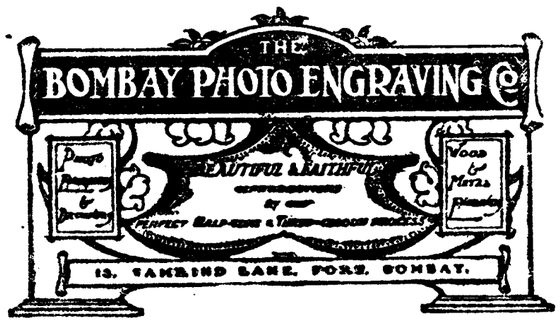
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

FOR URINARY DISEASES.
Each Capsule bears the Name
MIDY
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS.
Immediate Relief without Injections.
PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE.—SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

THE BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co



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ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

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